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THINKING.

I don't think a goose is a swan,
I don't think a sheep is a rabbit,
But I think, when I'm thinking thereon,
That thinking's a dangerous habit.

For some people think they are right,
And some people think they are clever;
And some think that black must be white,
And some think of nothing whatever.

And some people think of themselves,
And some people think of their neighbors;
And some think the gold that one delves
Is very poor pay for one's labors.

For my part, I think that I thought
That I thank while a thinking and musing,
That thinking is really worth nought,
Because thinking, I think, is confusing.

THROUGH SHADOWS TO SUNSHINE.

Walter Carlton and Ethel Gordon met at Newport one summer, danced together a few times, rode together once or twice, went on two or three picnics and sailing parties, where he acted as her devoted cavalier, and in four weeks they were engaged.

Ethel was quite young and very attractive. She was an orphan and poor. Her aunt sent her to a boarding school after her parents died, gave her one winter in society, and took her to Newport in the summer. She meant to do her duty by her, but after all, was anxious to have her settled in life and off her hands. She saw that Walter Carlton seemed attracted towards her niece, and she took care that no obstacle should be placed in the way of his wooing.

When Ethel blushingly told her that he had made her a formal offer of his hand, she congratulated her warmly, and scarcely listened to her faintly offered objections.

"Of course you will accept him, my dear," said she. "You did perfectly right in asking for a little time to consider his proposal. It would not look well to appear too anxious to fall into his arms. But of course, you will accept him. He is comparatively rich, and rapidly rising in his profession. You would be very foolish to let this chance slip bye; and really, my dear, it would be a relief to me to feel that you are comfortably settled in life. You have no fortune but your face, and will, probably, never receive such an offer again.

Ethel was very young, as I have said, and her dependent position was rather galling to her pride. So she accepted Walter Carlton, and in a few weeks they were married, knowing as little of each other's inner lives and aspirations as entire strangers.

During their very short courtship each had only seen the best side of the other. Their faults had been carefully hidden from sight. Walter had never seen Ethel cry and pout because she could not go to this or that party, or because she could not have the new silk she coveted; and Ethel had never heard Walter grumble at his valet or abuse his office boy.

After marriage the veil was torn aside. The faults which were sedulously kept out of sight before marriage, were painfully apparent after. Walter found Ethel far from being the angel he had imagined, and she found her husband very unlike her lover. They were neither of them better nor worse than the majority of people, but their tastes did not assimilate. That was all. Ethel was fond of society and took a childish delight in receptions, balls and parties. Her husband considered these things childish and frivolous. His days were spent in his office, and his business gave him little time for fashionable dissipation.

Ethel's nature required much loving and petting. She tried to love her husband, but she did not understand him. If she spent an evening alone with her husband, she wanted him to notice her, talk to her, and interest himself in what interested her.

Walter felt no such craving for sympathy. He wanted his dressing-gown and slippers, his law books or newspapers, and they satisfied him. He loved his wife, of course; if he had not, he never would have married her. They why should he repeat it to her every day? It might do for the spoony days of courtship, but they were married now, and what was the use of being soft and sentimental any longer.

One evening Ethel was unusually elated. She had been shopping with a friend, and had received an invitation to a grand party that following week. She sat down on a low stool by her husband's side and commenced to prattle about the gossip of the day, and the splendid party at Mrs. Denver's, like the winsome, sweet, but thoughtless child she was.

He was thinking of a perplexing lawsuit, and her small talk bored him. He spoke impatiently:

"I have more important business than attending parties, and you should have, Ethel. You are so childish, dear. Married women ought to think of other things than parties, dress, and scandal."

He meant to speak playfully, but he really spoke harshly. The tears started to Ethel's eyes.

"I do think of other things," said she. "I think of you; but you do not think of me, nor of any thing but those tedious law-suits."

"Yes, you think of me in one way, I suppose," said he. "You want some one to listen to your nonsense, talk nonsense in return, and pay for the silks and laces you wear. I cannot talk sentiment during the few hours that I have at home. You have many leisure hours every day, which might be improved. You might read instructive books, for one thing, that would be better than idling away your time, or going down town with Mrs. Enderby. In that way you could fit yourself to be an entertaining companion for a thoughtful man."

"As much as to say I am not entertaining now," exclaimed Ethel, her quick temper roused by his words. "If you wanted to talk theology or law all your life, you should have married a female minister or lawyer. You did not scold me for being childish before we were married; and, as to parties, Mr. Carlton, if I remember rightly, it was at a party that I first met you. Consistency is a jewel which you do not seem to possess."

Walter's face reddened. "No wonder I am prejudiced against, parties, then," said he, half in jest, and half in earnest. "But let us drop this angry talk. Let me tell you, Ethel, that if you wish for any comfort or luxury, or for money wherewith to procure any, you have but to ask me for it and receive it. But if you wish for petting, and sympathy in every little affair that interests you, I cannot give it. Go to all the parties you choose, provided you go with suitable company, and I shall not object. Only don't come to me to talk over the details."

"Very well," answered Ethel, proudly. "I will not trouble you with my nonsense or my love. You may go in your path, and I will go in mine." And she walked proudly from the room.

Walter Carlton smiled superciliously.

"She is angry now. To-morrow she will be entirely over it, and will come to me the same as ever," said he.

But he was mistaken. Under her thoughtless, child-like manner was concealed a pride as strong as his. He had spoken his mind, as she believed, once for all; and she accepted the situation. Most women would have cried for an hour, then forgotten it, and gone to him for love and sympathy the same as ever. But she was of different material.

They had no more little outbreaks of temper. Ethel consulted her husband's comfort and taste in all home matters. She never went for an evening without mentioning her escort, and ceremoniously asking his permission. He no longer complained that he was interrupted in his evening studies or reading. But he missed something out of his life. Often his eyes would wander from his book or paper to the little figure sewing to industriously in the corner.

Sometimes, when she had been to some entertainment with friends, while he had been absent, he would wonder who was there; and long to hear all the little details she would once have delighted to tell him. But no nousense was vouchsafed, and he too proud to ask. He never talked to her of his business, and they drifted farther and farther apart as the weeks passed on. Both were to blame for this estrangement. They both realized it in a measure; but each was too proud to make overtures to the other.

After a time, God gave them a child, and, for a time, they seemed nearer an understanding than they had been for months. But the golden hours passed, and the hearts of which seemed drawing nearer each other, were farther apart than ever. Their mutual love for their child was the tie that kept them in nominal wedlock. Neither could endure separation. So the time passed on until their boy was two years old. To the eyes of the world, they were a happy, united family; but at heart the husband and wife were as far apart as strangers.

One day their bright, noble boy was stricken with fever. Together they watched over their suffering child. Walter Carlton forsook his clients and his law books, to watch by the bedside of his sick and dying boy; and Ethel forgot all the claims of society in her absorbing anxiety.

All their care and skill was of no avail. The fierce fever burned in his veins, until, one day the dark death angel paused in his flight to press a kiss on the child's fevered lips. When the dark angel flew on, the white dead clay was left; but the little, hot, restless hands were still, the sweet, blue eyes were closed forever, and Charley was with the angels.

But Charley's death, sad as it seemed, accomplished what, perhaps, his life never would have done. The barriers that anger and pride had raised between the two, who mourned over their only child, were torn down in an instant.

Over that lovely piece of inanimate clay, they wept together; and Charley's dead hand riveted the links which bound their hearts together, and drew them both to the foot of the cross.

Do not imagine that anger and pride both died without a struggle. Many times did they endeavor to drive the wedge of distrust between these two united hearts. But one thought of that little grave in the neighboring cemetery drives away all distrust and anger.

God has given them other children, and, in training their immortal minds for usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next, they themselves have risen into a higher and purer life than they ever knew before.

Ethel's ambition is not now to shine in society but to make light and happiness in her own home. And Walter's heart is no longer buried in his law books, but his hopes, his ambition, and his affections are concentrated in his wife and children.

His home is the grand centre of his earthly affections, but gradually widening circles of influence will rise from this center, and will extend farther than they may ever know.

They are rich now; but if reverses come, they will meet them with a firm confidence in each other, and a trusting reliance on Him who ordered all things well.

AT a so-called spiritual sitting recently, there was present a woman who mourned the loss of her consort, and, as the manifestations began to appear, the spirit of the departed Benedict entered upon the scene. Of course the widow was now eager to engage in conversation with the absent one, and the following dialogue ensued: "Are you in the spirit-world?" The lamented: "I am." Widow, "Don't your want to come and be with your lonely wife?" The lamented: "Not if I know myself; it is hot enough here."

THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

I know a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him stumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan;
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He ever struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is sometimes grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awkes,
And till the day is done;
The school-room for a joke he takes,
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

He's plump and round—he once was slim;
I have not told you half;
I soon expect to hear of him
Exploding in a laugh.

Newly Discovered Painting by Raphael.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: A very remarkable painting is now in Rome, which has been lately discovered to be one of the master-pieces of the immortal artist, Raphael Sanzio da Urbino. Ten out of the twelve of the members of the Academy of St. Luke, which is the highest authority in the judgment of paintings, have given unqualified certificates that this is a painting in the last and best style of Raphael. It is well known that it is impossible to purchase any of these, and that their value is almost inestimable. They are all in public galleries or in the possession of princes or persons of immense wealth, except this one, called the Madonna della Tenda, or the Madonna of the Curtain, because there is a curtain behind the figures. The Madonna is seated with the child in her arms and the infant St. John near, and the picture is about the size of the Madonna della Sedia in the Pitti Palace at Florence. It belongs to Cavaliere Daviso, a professor of law in the University of Turin. His brother, Baron Daviso, has the picture with him in Rome this winter for the purpose of having it judged by the Academy of St. Luke, and it is for sale at the moderate sum of $300,000. This wonderful painting is upon canvass, and its height is seventy-nine centimetres, and its width fifty nine. Although we cannot maintain that it is entirely untouched, for certain small restorations may be seen executed with discretion in the last century, it is, nevertheless, preserved in a remarkable manner for the works of those days and the best of this artist. The painting belongs to the third, otherwise the grand, manner of Raphael, and according to all probability was painted by him soon after he executed the marvelous frescoes of the four Sybils in the church of Santa Maria della Pace. The influence which frescoes of such importance and excellence would exercise on the soul and hand of the wonderful painter would naturally be very great, and several points of analogy cannot fail to be discovered between them and the picture of the curtain painted in oil soon after.

Tom Moore's Cottage.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post,

In a recent number of your paper one of your exchange paragraphs reads:

"A local correspondent of a Philadelphia paper "explodes" the story told in Appleton's Journal about a cottage on the Schuylkill river which Tom Moore occupied for a time. The pleasant tradition is proved to be wholly unfounded. Moore's stay at Philadelphia was brief; he was a society man, and never a recluse; and the story that he hid himself away in an old hut on the banks of the Schuylkill was an invention of an imaginative guidebook maker."

The correspondent only attempted to "explode" the story of Tom Moore's having lived for some years in a hip-roofed cottage on the banks of the Schuylkill river. The writer has seen the dwelling, and knows from trustworthy persons, who are thoroughly acquainted with the history and traditions of the place (which is midway between the city entrance to the New Park and Laurel Hill Falls), that Tom Moore did make the same hip-roofed, crooked-gabled, five-windowed little cottage his home for more than three years. It was while staying there that he composed that beautiful poem entitled "Thoughts by the Schuylkill," which begins with the line:

"As alone by the banks of the Schuylkill I strayed,"

the idea of which, after being read, will immediately suggest to the mind that he lived like a "recluse"—at least in a very soliloquizing mood—near the scence of his memorable song. The story is believed by all who know anything of the district, and cannot be exploded by the most steadfast opposition of doubting correspondents. H.

Volcanic Eruptions in Iceland.

A great eruption of the Skaptar Yokul, a volcano in Iceland, took place on the 9th of January. It lasted over four days, and the magnificent sight it represented was visible from most parts of the country. The Yokuls, or enormous ice-mountains are among the greatest elevations in Iceland. The most extensive of these is the Klofa Yokul, in the east; it lies behind the heights which line the southeast coast, and forms, with little or no interruption, a vast chain of ice and snow mountains, covering a surface of perhaps 3,000 square miles. The west quarter contains, among other lofty heights, the Snafel Yokul, 4,580 feet high. In the north the mountains are not very high; but in the east the Oreefa Yokul, 6,280 feet in elevation, is the most lofty of which any accurate measurement has been obtained. The celebrated volcano Hecla is in the southwest quarter, and about thirty miles inland. It is more remarkable for the frequency and violence of its eruptions than for its elevation, which is only about 5,200 feet. Besides more than thirty volcanic mountains, there exists an immense number of small cones and craters, from which streams of melted substances have been poured forth over the surrounding regions. Nine volcanoes were active during the last century, four in the North and the rest lying nearly in a direct line along the South Coast. Twenty-three eruption of Hecta are recorded since the occupation of the island by Europeans. The first of these occurred in 1004. The most extensive and devastating eruption ever experienced on the island happened in 1783; it proceeded from the Skaptar Yokul, a volcano (or rather volcanic tract having several cones) near the centre of the country. This eruption did not entirely cease for about two years. It destroyed no fewer than twenty villages and 9,000 human beings, or more than one-fifth part of the then population of the island.

Farm Notes.

LIME AND SALT.

Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming chemical union. For this purpose the mixture should be made a week before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; 56 bushels applied to turnips have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drought. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if 3 or 4 bushels of it are mixed with a load of muck, the latter will be thus thoroughly powdered.

PLOWING DEEP.

Mr. Mechi, of Triptree Hall, England, is a very strong advocate of subsoil as a manure. "Science," in a recent paper he says, "has indicated that in the subsoil we should seek for increased profits, for it teaches us that in the great majority of soils the earth at every depth contains a certain portion of the elements of plant food, which only requires aeration and amelioration, by disturbance, drainage, and manure, or by burning, to render them available as plant food. Farmers as a rule have no faith in the subsoil, but, on the contrary, rather fear it, believing that there is something unwholesome under the cultivated crust, and that the interior of the pie is of the wrong sort. The fact is that it is raw and uncooked, because it has never, like the top soil, been stirred and exposed to the ameliorating and fertilizing influence of the atmosphere, and in too many instances, for the want of drainage, air is completely excluded by the stagnant water."

COST OF ABUSING MILCH COWS.

Henry Lewis, the eminent (Herkimer County, New York) dairyman, said lately, in an address to milk producers, that he had known a cow which uniformly gave 18 per cent. of cream to her milk, to decrease her yield to 6 per cent. in the short space of twelve hours, merely from the excitement caused by the bad treatment of a brutal milker. It was not guess work, because he used graduated glasses to test the matter. This shows pretty conclusively that it does not pay dairymen to allow their cows to be ill treated. And in ill treatment is to be included anything that will alarm or excite them—fast driving to and from pastures, worrying by dogs, yelling at them, and threatening demonstrations by boys, etc. Civility and good nature pay, even when bestowed upon cows.

HARROWING IN CORN.

A native of Dinwiddie county, Va., writes to the Rural Messenger the advantage he finds in harrowing corn in preference to Loe covering or covering with the plow. He says:

1. It effectually destroys the young grass and weeds just putting up between the rows.

2. It puts the land in good condition by breaking the clods and pulverizing the entire surface.

3. The young corn coming up on a level instead of on the furrows, is not so liable to injury from heavy rains.

4. The corn can be plowed at an earlier stage of its growth without being covered up, and also can be plowed much closer. It is the practice of some to harrow just before or about the time the corn comes up, and while I have followed that to some extent myself with good results, yet I have adopted the plan of putting in with a harrow for the following reasons: It saves the work of covering the corn by other processes, and it renders the harrowing a certainty—as it often happens that when the harrowing is deferred until after planting, heavy rains or a press of other matter, causes it to be "indefinitely postponed."

SALT FOR FARM STOCK.

Prof. James E. Johnson, of Scotland says that half the saline matter of the blood (50 per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly disolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able to properly assist digestion, nor the cartilage to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become salt hungry, they may take more than is wholesome.

Leaves from an Old Album.

A correspondent sends two recently-encountered extracts from the tattered old album kept at Stratford-upon-Avon the birthplace of Shakespeare.

"Of mighty Shakespeare's birth the room we see:
That where he died, in vain to find we try;
Useless the search; for all immortal he;
And they who are immortal never die.
WASHINGTON IRVING."

"Shakespeare! thy name revered is no less
By us who often reckon, sometimes guess;
Though England claims the glory of thy birth,
None more appreciate thy pages' worth;
Nor more admire thy scenes well acted o'er,
Than we of 'state unborn' in ancient lore.
JAMES H. HACKETT."

WEARINESS.

O little feet! that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load,
I, nearer to the wayside inn
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road!

O little hands! that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask;
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts! that throb and beat
With such impatient feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires;
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

O little souls! as pure and white
And crystalline as rays of light
Direct from Heaven their source decline;
Refracted through the mist of years,
How red my setting sun appears!
How lurid looks this soul of mine!

The Castellani Antiquities.

The London Times urges the British government to purchase Castellani's new collection of antiquities, now just completed. About a year ago that government, through the House of Commons, completed the purchase of gold ornaments and gems.

Another collection, not of works of precious metals, but of precious works in marble, bronze, terra cotta and glass, accumulated during years of unwearied zeal and keen enterprise, and chosen with consummate judgment, is again offered by Signor Castellani to that government, and the greater part of it is now to be seen in the British Museum.

It is not our present purpose to give a general notice of this collection, but we may mention that it contains one work of art of such transcendent merit that the attention of the public cannot be too soon or too strongly called to it. We mean the bronze head of a Greek goddess, said to have been found somewhere in Northern Greece. This head is of heroic size, and has evidently belonged to a statue from which it has been torn away. The back of the head has been wrenched off, a blow has depressed the hair over the brow, and only the front of the neck has been preserved. But, by singular good fortune which rarely attends ancient bronzes, the face has escaped with very little injury, and the nose and mouth are absolutely intact. Of the eyes, nothing now remains but the deep cavernous sockets from which once flashed the light of precious stones or enamels. But though the eyes are thus represented, not positively by lustre, but negatively by deep shadow, by the counterchange, as it were, of darkness for light, this want is hardly felt when we look at the face, such is its transcendent charm. Those who have really studied Greek art feel at once that we have here one of those finely balanced ideal types in which the ancient sculptor sought to blend superhuman majesty with superhuman faultlessness of proportion, with a beauty so real and lifelike that the whole conception of the work is kept, as it were, within the pale of human sympathy, and the religious impression, which was the main purpose of the Greek art, is enhanced, not impaired, by the sensuous charm. The first impression, in short, produced by this bronze head, is that of majestic, godlike beauty, simple, but not too severe, with just enough of expression to give the face a human interest and make us feel that the conception is a product of a human imagination inspired by a divine theme, of a mortal striving to body forth his idea of the immortal.

When we look to the means through which the subtle beauty of this head has been wrought with such marvellous success, we find that largeness and simplicity of style which characterises the best ages of Greek art, but which was maintained only for about a century.

This style we see in its perfection in the works of Phidias, as we know them in the remains of the Parthenon, but up to this date we have looked in vain in the museums of Europe for a cardinal example of the same style in bronze. The reason for this is obvious. Bronze decays under influences which do not affect marble, and the intrinsic value of this metal has caused thousands of statues to be melted down, and thus the great works in bronze of Phidias and Scopas, fused in the mints of barbaric conquerors, must have furnished the coin by which their mercenaries were paid, and, for aught we know, may still be circulating in the copper currencies of the Eastern world. Neither the bronzes of Herculaneum nor the Roman copies of bronze *chefs d'œuvre* in marble have as yet given us more than a feeble and inadequate idea of those *spirantia æra* which, as the candid Virgil admits, it was the special gift and prerogative of the Greeks to make, and we have had to imagine what the style of bronze statuary in the great age was like, by the study of Greek coins, and of a few precious relics of *repousse* work, such as the bronzes of Siris.

Therefore it is that the Castellani bronze head has such surpassing interest. It comes nearer to our conception of the work of a great master than any bronze yet discovered; we learn from it, more than from any other extant bronze, what perfect mastery the ancient sculptor attained over this material; now in his plastic hands it became as clay in the hands of the plotter, so that in gazing at the form we forget the material and the absence of color, and think only of the life which a master spirit has evoked out of the ductile metal.

This beauteous new goddess, who has so mysteriously risen up from an unknown site in a distant land, is only at present, like Persephone from the Shades, in the British Museum, and the Times urges that it should never be allowed to leave it.

WE have been wasting our consideration on the people of Minnesota. According to one of their own newspapers, It is rather pleasant than otherwise to freeze to death. It says: The bitter cold does not chill and shake a person, as in damper climates. It stealthily creeps within all defenses, and nips at the bone with warning. Riding along with busy thought, a quite pleasurable drowsiness takes possession of the body and mind, the fences grow indistinct, the thoughts wander, weird fancies come trooping about with fantastic forms, the memory fails, and in a confused dream of wife and home, the soul steps out into oblivion without a pang of regret."

ARAB WOMEN.

Their Picturesque Costumes—Difference of Rank—Wife Beating in Earnest—A Tough Story to Tell.

I have only yet alluded slightly to that which makes one of the great charms of Algiers. I mean the picturesqueness and variety of the costume, especially in the old town. At first it was impossible to distinguish the different nationalities of the wearers. But by degrees we learned to tell them almost at first sight. The most picturesque are the Arabs *Pur et simple*; with their tall, erect figures, straight features, magnificent carriage, and dark eyes. There is one peculiarity about them, and that is that they always have their heads covered, the white head-dress or capote of their burnouses being bound round the head with a thick cord of camel's hair wound round six or seven times. Their wives are shrouded from head to foot in white hanks and burnouses, the only sign of difference of rank being shown in the exceeding fineness of the stuff worn by the ladies, which covers them completely, only one eye being allowed to be shown.

These poor men are looked upon as beasts of burden in the tents and among the lower classes; while among the upper they are simply pampered slaves, whose one idea in life is to minister to the pleasure of their lords. Various attempts have been made by the French to emancipate them from this unhappy condition, but, as yet, in vain. On this subject M. Cherbonneau (the head of the Arabic French school and a learned archaeologist, with whose labors we afterward became better acquainted at Constantine) tells the following anecdote, which was related to him by the famous Mussulman lawyer, Si Chadli: A chief of the tribe of Haracta, between Ain-Beida and Tebasa, went on some business to Constantine. A few days later he returned to his tribe, and, calling his wife, desired her to fetch four posts and some cord. She obeyed, when, to her horror, the chief threw her down on the ground, lashed her to the four stakes, and, taking a stick, commenced beating her with all his might.

Her cries brought all the inhabitants of the tents to their doors, and one endeavored, though in vain, to stop her husband's arm. "But what has she done?" they exclaimed. "She is the pearl of the tribe, the best of mothers, the model of wives!" "What has she done?" retorted the monster. "Nothing. I am only relieving my mind." At last, being exhausted by his own fury, he condescended to stop, and explain that, at Constantine, he had seen an Arab woman, backed up by the French authorities, drag her husband before the court to complain of his ill-usage, and the kadi had actually given judgment in her favor! So monstrous an infraction of Arab usages had infuriated the chief to such a degree that he had forgotten the object of his journey, and only hurried home to wreak his vengeance, for the insult offered to the male sex, on the body of his unhappy wife.—[Lady Herbert's "Algeria."

Fools Not all Dead Yet.

A correspondent at Bushkill, Pa., says

Bushkill Creek is one of the most rapid streams in this State. It empties into the Delaware river at this place. Between its mouth and Beaver Creek, a tributary, there are several high falls, Otts' Barrens Falls are 70 feet high. Roseca Falls 70, Coolbaugh's Falls over 50; other falls are from 20 to 30 feet high. The water falls over almost perpendicular rocks. In some places the water in Bushkill rushes between high walls of perpendicular rocks 20 feet high at a rate of a mile a minute. The distance from Beaver Creek to the Delaware is almost thirty miles, through a wild and almost primitive wilderness.

A wager has been made by Mr. W. Joyce and Mr. Silas Gill of Philadelphia, who make occasional fishing and hunting excursions to Pike county, that they will go from the mouth of Beaver creek to the Delaware river in an ordinary canoe. The bet is $1,000, which has been taken by parties in Philadelphia. The trip is to be attempted some time in June. A large sum of money has been staked on the result.

This perilous and foolhardy enterprise is not without a precedent. In June 1869, Josiah Bush, of Northampton county, and John M. Troch, of Monroe county, one an old and experienced hunter and the other a returned Californian, made a trip in the manner the Philadelphia men propose. Messrs. Bush and Troch descended the stream in their canoe, but were gone so long that it began to be feared they had been dashed to pieces. A searching party was about to be organized to look for their bodies, when they made their appearance in safety. They said nothing would induce them to repeat the hazardous experiment.

VARIETIES.

THE northern part of Maine is still covered with three feet of snow, and the hills around Bangor are white. The ice went out of the Penobscot river on the 23rd.

A LONDON undertaker who had contracted to bury all who might die in a certain charitable institution, was recently detected in trying to bury four bodies in one coffin. The authorities failed to appreciate such economy, and cancelled the contract.

A GENTLEMAN in Worcester, Mass., who locked his combination safe on the word "bean," was surprised when he gave his clerk the word, that he was unable to unlock it. But finally it was discovered that the clerk habitually spelled the word "bene."

AT the hearing of a breach of promise suit in London, recently, the jury were obliged to hear read seven hundred and forty-four letters which had passed between the lovers. After hearing them all the promise to marry was admitted, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for £1,000.

IN a recent suit for damages in Boston, brought by a father whose son was run over by a heavy dray, the Superior Court charged that inasmuch as the boy was instantly killed, without any interval of conscious suffering, no damages could legally be claimed, and ordered a verdict for the defendant.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 3, 1873

THE *World* pronounces the reports that Mr. MARBLE'S health is impaired as false. It says it was never better.

COLFAX says that he does not wish to go back to Congress or accept office of any kind. No wonder, his transactions with Credit Mobilier might interfere somewhat.

THE Republican party proposes to go before the country for a vote of confidence for having largely reduced the National Debt. What a treasure THIERS would be to that organization. He has paid off nearly as much as our whole National debt in two years, without much fuss about it either.

SENATORS GRAHAM and RUTAN are off for Vienna, now what is the *Dispatch* going to do about it? Why it will give both a hearty support for any office the Radicals may choose to nominate them, the same as it did when HARTRANFT was chosen.

IT is rumored that Senator WALLACE has been tendered the Presidency of one of the largest railway corporations, which if accepted will necessitate his withdrawal from public life. The Democratic party has no more able advocate or determined champion, the loss of whose services would be deeply regretted.

A READING (Pa.) telegram states that the iron-workers of Phœnixville, Montgomery county, are preparing to strike for an increase of wages and a decrease in the hours of work. They have the sympathy of the workers of Berks, Lancasser, Lehigh and adjoining counties, and a general strike is expected.

THE *Evening Telegraph* thinks if it can have the opportunity to spend $120,000 of other peoples money it can keep it up for three years, which will run it into the next Presidential campaign; if at the end of that time it don't pay, the stockholders may go to grass and the editor to Florida. Forty thousand a year is not bad.

THE citizens of Pottsville recently tendered their newly elected Judge, Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING and his family, a highly complimentary reception. The house was put completely in order, the carpet laid, the blinds up, and everything put in royal style by the citizens, and a reception was given him at his residence. Mr. PERSHING was always highly esteemed in that section, as was demonstrated by the heavy vote given him for the judgeship.

ACCORDING to a loyal Chicago paper, SIMON CAMERON has had his portrait painted on one of the panels in the room of the Senate Committee on foreign relations. It is said that at his urgent request four panels were reserved for the "most eminent" and these have been filled with the portraits of HENRY CLAY, WILLIAM ALLEN, CHARLES SUMNER and SIMON CAMERON. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is ready to swear, if necessary, that the old man didn't know a thing about it.

OFFICIAL election returns from Connecticut. The total vote cast for Governor was 86,881. Mr. INGERSOLL, the Democratic candidate, received 45,059; Mr. HAVEN, the Republican candidate, received 39,345, and Mr. SMITH, the Temperance candidate, received 2,541 votes, with some scattering. Mr. INGERSOLL'S majority over all is 3,237, and his plurality over HAVEN is 5,814. The Democratic State ticket is elected by an average majority of about 1,200, leaving out the Treasurer.

UNQUESTIONABLY the murder of General CANBY was a horrible case of bloody perfidy, and the demand for vergence upon the murderers is perfectly natural and proper. But was it any worse than the murder of President LINCOLN? We ask this question for the benefit of those papers which are now clamoring for the extermination of the Indians generally, but which either openly apologized for, or secretly sympathized with, the other dreadful crime.

The *Commercial* having precipitately retired from the defense of the worst acts perpetrated by legislators, and resigned its recently assumed position as the modern expounder of constitutions and laws; has even abandoned the cause of the negro cut-throats in Louisiana and taken up the cause of the Modocs. The Indians however only receive an inferential defense by the ingenious effort to withdraw the thoughts of the people from Captain JACK and his band, and concentrate them upon the dead WILKES BOOTH. The *Commercial* is a master-hand at insinuating what it fears to assert—at lying by implication. Whatever many people may have thought of Mr. LINCOLN'S course as President, we are not disposed to suspect that any either "openly apologized for, or secretly sympathized with" his assassin. Mr. LINCOLN'S death was produced by means of a dreadful crime; all connected with it were put to death; one unfortunate woman was hanged, who so far as proofs are concerned had nothing whatever to do with it. Why a press which has been slandering his memory ever since, should now attempt to draw him from his grave in order to create public sympathy for the Modoc savages, is a question for that press to explain.

OUGHT TO BE RE-ELECTED.

Judicial elections occur this year in some of the Illinois districts, and in one of them great feeling appears to exist. The principal occasion of the excitement arises out of a decision made by the Judge, who is a candidate for re-election. It appears that this Judge decided according to the existing law of the State, and not in accordance with the wishes of a large portion of the inhabitants. Poor, simple man, he evidently acted upon the idea that his duty consisted in deciding what was the law, not in altering it to suit the presumed desires of the people. Here rests one of the dangers to which we are liable from an elective judiciary. An honest, upright man upon the Bench will decide all questions according to his knowledge of the law as it stands; the whirlwind of popular excitement will be to him a matter wholly foreign to his duties, and will not in anywise enter into his mind to interfere with his conclusions. If, as in the case of this Illinois judge he is obliged to grapple with such a case toward the close of his term, and his honest judgment should lead him to a decision adverse to the preconceived prejudices of the majority of the people of his district, it is almost an absolute certainty that some demagogue of his bar will lay hold of the opportunity to displace him; and if the voters are not careful they may have a mere pretender placed over them for the succeeding judicial term.

The newspapers who are playing to the popular tune in the district in question are busily engaged in fanning the prejudices of the voters by unconsciously paying the highest possible compliment to the judge whose re-election they are opposing, by charging that all the lawyers are in his favor. To the impartial observer it would appear as if this was the very highest possible recommendation. Lawyers, as a general rule, place a very fair estimate upon each other; and the variance between the reputation of a lawyer among the people generally and among his professional brethren is oftentimes very great. In fact, they are thrown together by the necessities of their business more than men in any other employment; their collisions at the bar, or their observation of the collisions of others, afford an excellent opportunity for the formation of a correct opinion of each other's professional learning; and, as we have already intimated, the opinion so formed is almost always expressed with commendable fairness. In our view, the people of the judicial district in which this battle is waging, would do credit to themselves were they to re-elect a judge who did his duty fearlessly, and proves his possession of the requisite professional standing by obtaining the unanimous recommendation of the Bar.

MR. SAMUEL R. REED in an able article on the resumption of specie payments in the May number of the *Atlantic*, is so cruel as to criticise the financial logic of a spread-eagle member of Congress after this fashion:

"The orator's declaration that no calculation can tell how much currency we need or can use, means that it would be rash to place a limit, since the country is illimitable. But he has stated the elements from which a calculation can be made. If we multiply the population by the square of the continent, and the product of that by the network of railroads, and add the cost of finishing everything unfinished, from the cabin to the capitol, and the cost of opening up the continent and the China trade, and allow for the increment, we shall have a sufficient basis to show that we may put all the greenback mills grinding night and day, without any risk of catching up with the need."

The writer however takes the trouble to state some facts to which it would be well for *pseudo* financiers to take heed. In 1830 we had a circulation of 61 millions, which grew to 103 millions in 1835, to 140 millions in 1836, and to 149 millions in 1837. This was followed by the suspension in 1838, and a necessary contraction of bank paper down to 53½ millions in 1843. Then in 1857 the circulation grew up to 215 millions, followed of course by a break-up, another suspention, and a resulting contraction to 69½ millions; and when, afterwards, the issue of paper got up to 207 millions, came to the present suspension, which some folks would appear to wish to continue, world without end.

Now the remedy for all the ills that mercantile and manufacturing flesh is heir to, seems to be to ignore all experience and issue more paper money. We are to "live up to" the present circulation; and if it is too great in proportion to the population of the country, we are told that the remedy in nowise is to be found in decreasing the volume of paper, but in increasing and muliplying the population! Wise fidanciersthey are truly. Had Congress not interfered with Secretary M'CULLOCH, we would have had a specie basis to-day for all business, and we would have had a healthy and stable condition of business affairs instead of gambling in gold and in all other subjects of traffic; for Mr. REED proves from government documents that while we had a circulation in 1865 amounting to the almost fabulous amount of over one thousand millions, in 1868 the total currency had been reduced to 768¼ millions; showing a reduction of over 384½ millions in three years. We now have in circulation 358 millions of greenbacks; 45 millions of fractional currency; and 354 millions of National bank notes; in all 757 millions. A quite sufficient currency would be afforded by a circulation of less than half that amount, if any judgment is to be based upon the history of all the financial crises with which the American people have so often been favored.

BIER ODER BLUT!

German civilization is disturbed. Frankfort-on-the-Main is in a state of revolt. Sixteen breweries have been demolished attended with considerable loss of life, in consequence of an intimation that the price of beer would be advanced. Anything but that. Dynasties may rise but not the price of "Lager." Cincinnati favorably known for its pork and beer, is also passing through a state of fermentation on the same subject. There the effort is to reduce the price of lager from five to three cents a glass which is championed by the *Volksblatt*, which has drawn upon itself the anger of the saloons; the proprietors of which, think they are worth more to the "square inch" than any other set of people, and threaten to discontinue the *Volksblatt*, which don't scare worth a cent, but comes at them as follows:

Unfortunately there are a number of persons who would rather read their paper for nothing in a saloon, than to pay for having it brought to them at home. It is extremely probable that the writer of the communication has some such customers. If they wish to read the *Volksblatt* in a public saloon, and do not find it with him, they will visit some other saloon where it is to be found. The saloon-keepers do not take the paper on their own account, but on account of their customers. For themselves they would perhaps be satisfied with one paper, but on account of their customers they must take several. We should, therefore, only gain by it, if the writer forces his neighbors, who read his *Volksblatt*, to take it themselves from the countermanding of it. He, on the other hand, would only injure himself, if he by it loses customers, who only frequent his saloon because they can there occupy themselves with the gratuitous reading of the *Volksblatt*.

From business motives, it is of importance to us to have as many subscribers as possible, just as the baker tries to sell as much bread as he can. But it is a great mistake to believe that the more saloons they are the more papers will be taken. Quite the contrary. Hundreds and thousands take no papers, because they can read them in saloons. The decrease of the saloons would naturally have for a consequense the increase in the circulation of the papers.

When, in the year 1855, the Volksblatt bespoke in a friendly way the candidacy of Mr. Salmon P. Chase as Governor, and nearly two hundred saloon-keepers gave up that paper in consequense, it gained immediately six hundred new subscribers. These were all persons who had been accustomed to read the paper in the morning in a neighboring saloon for nothing, and who immediately ordered it themselves, when they no longer found it there. In this experiment of countermanding, the Volksblatt was not the loser but the saloon-keepers. The latter saw very soon the mistake they had made, and ordered it again as quickly as they had countermanded it.

"THE *United Presbyterian* has made a discovery which materially mitigates its respect for the memory of the late Mr. GREELEY. It tells the story in the following pathetic way:

It now appears that Mr. GREELEY'S final will was in the interest of a Catholic institution, the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The elder daughter was educated at a Catholic school, and is a devoted member of the Catholic Church, which is equal to saying, she is prepared to do anything in order to advance its interests. As Mr. GREELEY died at an asylum, he was, while demented by his illness, plied by priests, under the direction of his daughter and thus made to do what in his right mind he would have refused. It is a striking illustration of the old-time spirit of the priesthood, as well as of the folly of sending children to Catholic schools for education."

We are surprised that the foregoing should have appeared in the *United Presbyterian*, and no less so that the *Dispatch* should give it an approbatory insertion. Mr. GREELEY'S will was the subject of judicial investigation in which no one of the foregoing allegations were established, or even attempted to be. His eldest daughter was educated at a Catholic school as are many Protestant young ladies, but she is not a Catholic; nor would she, even if she were, be "prepared to do anything in order to advance its interests," as is with so much Christian charity suggested by the *United Presbyterian*. Nor was Mr. GREELEY "plied by Priests" in his last illness, or even visited by one either "under the direction of his daughter" or for any other reason. Personally for the editor of the U. P., we have always entertained feelings of respect, and we venture to suggest whether it is proper to assail the memory of Mr. GREELEY and wring the heart of his daughter, even for the purpose of having a shot at the Catholic priests.

AN ESCAPE.

Rev. SPURGEON refuses to come to this country to lecture. He assures his people "he will not do anything to degrade himself or disgrace them," which is all well enough and we hope he will adhere to his resolution. The N. Y. *Times* speaking of his resolve says:

Were Mr. Spurgeon to come to America he would doubtless see as little as he saw in Italy. On his return we should probably find him assuring his congregation that New York is inhabited entirely by murderers; Boston by howling Atheists, and Philadelphia by Quakers, who are addicted to all the peculiar eccentricities of Fox's earlier followers. If he had accidentally seen a convent at Chicago, he would have insisted that the city was wholly given over to Paganism; and a sight of a brewery at Milwaukee would have convinced him that the people of the Northwest were degraded drunkards. On the whole, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on our escape from Mr. Spurgeon. His lectures would have been bad enough, of themselves; but his subsequent descriptions of the manners and customs of the Americans would have been as preposperous and vulgar as were his comments upon Italy and its Roman Catholic population.

GOV. KELLOGG'S tax-gatherer has called on the New Orleans *Picayune* to put up $2,300 or shut up. That's the law in Louisiana.

DODGING ON THE TARIFF.

A morning paper makes much ado because the New York *World*, a prominent Democratic paper is opposed to high duties, or in the phraseology of our Republican neighbor—declares for free trade. This is not very wonderful when you take into consideration that, without one solitary exception that we are aware of, every Administration paper in that city is now and has been ever since we have enjoyed the pleasure of reading them, an occupant of the same platform.

The question of a high or a low tariff of duties happens to be a question which appeals most earnestly to the selfish feelings of each individual voter. With most men it is not a subject for reason and argument in all its bearings, but a directly personal one; a question of dollars and dimes. The manufacturer as a general rule is always in favor of high duties, while the importer is almost as universally on the opposite side of the question. It cannot be made, and it is far better it should not be made, a question of general politics for many reasons; for there are many, who at the present juncture are much more exercised in mind in regard to the preservation of our Republican institutions than they are about mere money. The man who is always seeking for profit and pelf, and never regards the institutions which were originated for his protection, is a good deal like BUNYAN'S Man with the Muck-rake; or a fat hog in the forest who eats his acorns as he finds them, without knowing or caring whence they come.

The mere question of high or low duties—of protection—was never treated sensibly by either great party until in 1872 in Cincinnati; where it was remitted to the people of each Congressional district, as a practical question for each neighborhood to decide for itself. The previous nominating conventions had, without exception, always gotten up what is familiarly known as a plank in its platform, which was construed in one section to mean high duties, and in others the very opposite.

The Republican press, as a general rule fly to the tariff question in this neighborhood whenever they fear something evil threatens their party. Possibly the Louisiana murder of white men by the negroes and carpet-baggers is too strong a dose for some of the party, who make great pretensions to high moral qualities; or possibly Senator GRAHAM'S little grab of two thousand dollars has occasioned some apprehension that that very oily gammon will not make a strong candidate for Congress; or that NEGLEY'S vote of the back-pay will not add much to that gallant soldier's reputation. Something is going to drop around somewhere, you may be sure.

INNOCENT, BUT WOULD NOT ASK FOR MERCY.

A London correspondent of a western paper gives an account of a singular and distressing affair which recently occurred in that city. A valuable American law book stolen from the Library of the Middle Temple, was discovered in a second-hand book store, and it was ascertained that one of the barristers had sold it for the trifling sum of ten shillings. He was arrested and found guilty of the larceny, but earnestly recommended to mercy on account of his theretofore uniform good character. When the prisoner was asked what he had to say he arose, and with great evidence of feeling, answered:

"I rise to ask your Lordship, seriously, to disregard the generous recommendation to mercy by the jury. I desire no mercy. I know my doom is fixed. I have no wish to go again into the world. I believe your Lordship has power to sentence me to five years penal servitude. I court that sentence. I can not suffer more than I have suffered. I have gone for weeks and months without a dinner—living upon such nutriment as bread and tea. I have sold the coat from my back, the shirt from my body, to supply daily wants; but I have never been charged, I have never been guilty of dishonesty. I have worked hard on the shelves of the Inner Temple Library. There are books there of which I am the author, which I have presented to the Library, of much more value than the odd volume which has formed the subject of this charge against me. I have done all that mortal man could do to obtain an honest and honorable livelihood. The character I have maintained as a man of honor being now cut from under me, I can never again associate with gentlemen; and I shall be only too glad if your lordship will inflict upon me the full meed of punishment within your power, in the hope that before the extent of it has elapsed I may find in a felon's grave that repose which I have vainly sought in the pursuits of life."

The judge however, disregarded defendants plea against himself, and sentenced him to be disbarred and to an imprisonment of six months. There is a singular distribution of the things of this world. Here is a man of fine education, of good natural abilities—superior to many in his profession who were prosperous; an author of books treating on legal questions which were deemed worthy of a place in the library of the Middle Temple; who had been obliged from sheer poverty to spend long periods without food, and when driven by hunger had sold his clothing to supply the cravings of nature; who had, as he says, done all that mortal man could do to obtain an honest and an honorable livelihood, at last driven to the guilt of larceny. It is a strange and a mournful history, and is—leaving out the guilt—the history of thousands in all countries. Some men of high qualities in all other respects, seem to be born without the faculty of acquisitiveness. You meet such people daily. They are well educated in their particular calling, and yet undergo the mortification of being left behind in the race of life by the ignoramus, the charlatan, and the pretender. One is reminded of the test suggested by the Quack to the Physician as they met upon London bridge. "How does it come" asked the Physician, "that you, a mere pretender, have become wealthy by the practice of medicine, while I am obliged to trudge around on foot, scarcely earning a bare subsistence?" The Quack replied by asking him to look upon the crowd that was passing and tell him how many were competent to judge in regard to their comparative skill. "About one in fifty," was the answer. "Well," said the Quack, "you get the one, the other forty-nine come to me."

THE New York *Sun* publishes a statement in relation to the robbery which, it will be remembered, occurred in Washington toward the close of the last Congress and of which the late Vice-President was the victim. A sharp thief, says the *Sun*, got wind of the fact, that COLFAX had concealed a box of valuable bonds and stocks in his trunk during the investigation, where it was supposed to be hidden from human eyes. To open the trunk and carry off the precious contents is said to have been the work of an expert whose keen scent had made him a fellow-lodger with COLFAX for that express purpose. It is stated that the story that only a thousand or two dollars, some jewelry, laces and toggery were stolen was a sham, and that, in point of fact, a tenth of million had been stolen, which he did not dare to admit except secretly to the authorities Before leaving the national Capital it is said that COLFAX knew that the police had gotten the track of the thieves and that the bulk of the stolen property had been recovered. The amount carried off according to report, was between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars in United States coupon bonds and stocks of various kinds, which is said to have been left to him, presumably, by some other dead man beside NESBITT. Mr. COLFAX is now informed that he can be accommodated with a precise statement of all the recovered property lately in his private possession. He is reported to have wilfully deceived his friends with false versions of the robbery. Police authorities everywhere keep an official record, and that will show the exact amount and description of stocks and bonds which he received back. The thieves were not held for prosecution, it is said, because a trial would tell more than COLFAX might like to have known.

THE Railroad ties in use in the United States are estimated to amount in number to one hundred and fifty millions. About two hundred ties to the acre is about the average yield of timber lands, and therefore seven hundred and fifty thousand acres were required to furnish the above supply. Every five years the ties have to be renewed, and therefore thirty millions are used annually for repairs, the timber being cut from one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes answer to the memorial forwarded to President GRANT by three negroes, of that city, two of whom preface their names with "Rev." and the other affixes "Esq.," in which they pray that the perpetrators of the "bloody crime" at Grant Parish, be hunted down and quartered. It tells them—

We don't think the men of Peace whose names are signed to the above, know anything about the circumstances of the case in which they call for such vigorous action. Suppose that a mob in this city should proceed to our Court house and expel from it all the county officials and suspend all operations of the county government? Suppose that, in addition, they should perpetrate all sorts of outrages upon the people, and then, when the Sheriff with his *posse* should attempt to regain possession of the rightful property, and to replace officials unlawfully deprived of their officers, and a flag of truce from him should be fired upon by the mob after they themselves had invited it—what would we think of such conduct? If all the mob were killed in the *recontre* that would naturally follow, who would sympathize with them? This was the case in Grant Parish, Louisiana. The negroes were the aggressors. They were nothing more or less than outlaws. We do not know that the fact that they were negroes, which is conspicuously called attention to by these Christian warriors and Reverends, constitutes a reason why they should be allowed to rob, mob, plunder and murder with impunity. The Pastor and Superintendent of the "Union Baptist Sunday-school" had better attend to their spiritual business, and leave the temporal authorities to manage temporal affairs.

A NEW ORLEANS printer brought a suit against KELLOGG and SYPHER of Louisiana recently, to recover the amount of his bill for printing their election tickets. The defendants, unwilling so face an outraged printer, paid the bill without trial. The attorney for the printer congratulated Mr. SYPHER on the amicable settlement. The noble Congressman, in a bantering mood, replied, "It is a good thing for you, for you could make nothing on execution against me." "Oh, yes, but I could," said the attorney with a quiet twinkle in his eye. The spotless member of a virtuous Congress then wanted to know how any property of his could be found. By this time the listeners were wide awake, when the legal gentleman replied soberly, "Why, my dear sir, I would garnishee your back pay as Congressman."

SAN FRANCISCO is suffering an enormous addition to her Chinese population. The January steamer from China brought 600 coolies, the February steamer 700, the March steamer 1,200, and by the April steamer next month there will be a still heavier influx, as the semi-monthly service by the Pacific Mail line is to be resumed this month. Besides this, a British steamer left Hongkong on the 10th inst. for San Francisco with about 1,000 Chinese and the German steamer Altona will shortly leave Shanghai with 800 more. The Chinese are pouring into California much faster than any other race.

PARSON BROWNLOW hesitated for some weeks, but finally took the "back pay", money, at the same time cursing the poverty, protracted illness and big doctors' bills that forced him to do it.

GOV. WALKER, of Virginia, having sent a communication to Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, transmitting the resolutions of the General Assembly of the former State expressing sympathy with the people of Louisiana, has received the following letter in reply:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTVE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1872.

His excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., transmitting a copy of the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, expressive of the sense of that honorable body on the state of public affairs in Louisiana.

In reply permit me, in the name of the people of this State, to return to you, and through you to the people of Virginia, acting through their legal representatives, and which, sooner or later, must find an active response in the hearts of all true lovers of liberty in this great nation. The people of Louisiana, who have been unwilling spectators of the overthrow, by fraud and force, of their government, chosen in conformity with the laws of the State, would be justified in the rightful conclusion that republican government in this State was at an end, and that a precedent had been established which in the future might be cited for the overthrow of their State government were they not deeply and throughly imbued with an abiding faith that the Congress of the United States, reflecting the public sentiment of the country and possessing the exclusive authority to remedy the great wrong and injustice inflicted upon them, would at its next session apply the appropriate remedy and relieve the oppressed and unhappy people of the State from a usurpatory government unknown to the constitution of the United States, and palpably at variance with the first principles of American liberty.

I trust and hope that other States of the Union, rising above party clamor and party discipline, may follow the example of your noble and illustrious Commonwealth, and not hesitate to pronounce in emphatic terms their condemnation of the usurpation and despotism attempted to be fastened upon the people of the State by the wrongful illegal *ex parte* orders and decrees of a United States district judge.

Never did it enter the imagination of any American patriot that a State government, legally elected and erected by the ballots of the people, might, under any state of circumstances, be overthrown and destroyed by a federal judge; and the judge who destroyed the legally chosen government in this State and substituted therefor one not elected by the votes of the people must and will receive the bitter and unmistakable condemnation of the whole American Republic. With sentiments of the highest regard, I am Your Excellency's very obedient servant.

JOHN MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE following is the text of the act increasing the pay of members of Congress:

And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, after the present Congress, receive in full, for all his services, compensation at the rate of $10,000 per annum; and Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, holding such office at the passage of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive $7,500 per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session, of the House to which such Senator, member, or Delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer, and filed as a voucher: *Provided*, That in settling the pay and allowances of Senators, members, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel.

The bill also contains an appropriation of $125 for newspapers and stationery for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress. Each member, therefore, is to receive a salary of $7.500 a year, payable monthly, from the 4th of March 1873; is to receive his expenditure for traveling expenses to and from his home, and $125 for newspapers and stationery. In point of fact, therefore, the law gives each member his actual mileage, or cost of travel in addition to increased pay.

An International Scandal.

Though it has been understood from the beginning that the appointments of Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition were honorary and carried no salary, the pressure to obtain these places has been unprecedented. At first it was hard to understand why the applications were made. Some disgraceful facts have leaked out since, which show that the same corruption that had made other offices a by-word had found footing in these places of honor. It was charged explicitly that two of the Commissioners appointed by Colonel Van Buren had agreed to obtain for their clients certain restaurant privileges, for which they were paid $6,000 and $2,000 severally. Investigation has shown these charges to be but too true.

When the first whisper of the scandal reached Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to our Minister at Vienna, Mr Jay, asking him to act with Sub-Commissioner Thomas McElrath, as a board of inquiry into the alleged corruption. They were not long in finding the culprits. Instead of helping on the great work that Austria had planned, they have been portioning out the plot of land given to the United States into places for soda-water stands and baked-bean depots. Their covetousness had overreached itself, however, in their eagerness to get their money and put their friends in possession of their stands. They will be removed, and the corruption will stop here. But the scandal will remain.

Of all the humiliation forced upon our people by the greed of political bummers, this is the worst, because it puts the nation to shame in the eyes of all Europe. Statesmen and thinking people abroad have read of corruption in the American Legislatures and avarice in high places that stooped to the lowest depths to turn a penny, but no doubt they thought the account exaggerated. With this fresh proof of rascality before their eyes, they will no longer hesitate to believe the worst.

Is there no place of honor in our long list of offices that is free from the taint of corruption? It becomes us to think well before we answer the question. Our claims to greatness are advanced by our orators and writers on all occasions. What shall we say to the claim of excelling all other nations in shamelessness? De Tocqueville wrote of this land of the free a generation ago, "Behold a nation rotten before ripe." Was he the Cassandra of our Troy?—*The Graphic.*

THE STOLEN KISS.

With blue eyes closed, and head thrown back,
Within the easy-chair sat Kitty,
Thought I, "If now a pair of gloves
I may not win, 'twill be a pity!"
But as I softly reached her side.
The red lips parted with a murmur:
And, oh! what joy! my name she breathed;
Within my heart grew hope still firmer.

"Dost love me Kitty!" whispered I;
And soft in sleep came back her answer;
"I love thee not!" I stood aghast,
Till love urged, "Kiss her while you can sir!"
But, ah! the blue eyes swift unclosed,
And glanced at me with mirth o'erflowing.
Thought I, "I'll let her think awhile
That I've heard something worth the knowing.'

Then, drawing near. I slyly said,
"Fair maid, your dreams have well betraye you."
"For shame!" cried she, "to steal my thoughts,
And get my sleeping tongue to aid you!"
All penitent, I humbly said.
"But, ah! the secret in my keeping
Has made me sad!" She answered low,
"One never tells the truth while sleeping!"

The Training of Children.

The influence of the eye in the discipline of children has not been sufficiently noted, but any one can convince himself of its power by experiment and observation. Not an angry look at all, but a steady one—an almost magnetic gaze—is the expression required. This gives the impression of superior will, or latent force best in reserve, which arrests the attention, and ultimately insures the submission of the most rebellious. The animals control their young by the eye and voice combined, no violence is used, no reasoning (that we are aware of) attempted, yet perfect obedience is exacted and rendered.

A calf or lamb a few days old, on being for the first time placed by its mother in a fence corner among the bushes, and left hidden there while she grazes, will soon leave its shelter and come out either to seek its mother or to play; but the watchful parent goes at once, without delay of an instant, and leads the little one back again, and yet again, until it learns to obey. Each time that she makes it lie down she stands looking intently at it a while. Then presently, when it has remained quiet long enough, she, standing at a short distance in the field, will call gently, and the little creature immediately leaps and runs to her side. A hen will separate two of her chickens who are fighting, and, lowering her head look at the aggressor steadily until he is subdued and peaceable.

It is also very interesting to watch a cat training her playful family, who give her but little trouble until they get their eyes open. Then all wish to come sprawling and tumbling out of their basket, and as their mother has hunting to do she must train them to remain quiet during her frequent absence. So after breakfast, she makes their toilet, puts each one in its proper place, and goes a little way off, pretending not to look toward them. By and by a kitten or two becomes restless and begins to crawl out of the nest; but the mother returns at once, replaces and surveys her children calmly and with patience, and again retires, often to a greater distance than before, to return again on the first manifestation of disobedience.

One morning spent in teaching her babies generally suffices for puss, who after that can go hunting where she will, sure of finding her children all at home and quiet on her return. Now, if we are really wiser than the animals, should we not show proof of it by our mode of governing young children? It is true that the nervous activity and strong will which most American babies inherit, make them less docile than young animals; but this can be met by greater patience and self-control on the part of parents. The success of the few who have faithfully tried to do their duty by their children is so great that every mother may be encouraged to make the attempt. What a nation we shall become when every child is properly trained. [N. Y. Mail.

"Love is Enough"

It is profitable sometimes to be sentimental. Let us to-day remember that it is spring-time, however gloomy the weather may be, and recount a simple love story.

Last summer a German boy and girl, Henry and Susie, living in Minnesota, fell in love with one another. Her family, at first indifferent, early in the winter put themselves in opposition to the match.

But this Romeo was no drawing-room lover. Desperately in earnest himself, and confident of the fidelity of his Juliet, he bravely went to work to make a home for her. He already owned a quarter-section of land. Taking his axe he went to his "estate," and there cut down trees and hewed out logs enough to make a cabin, which he put up without help, and furnished in a rude but comfortable fashion. This done he asked Susie to come and be his wife. She consented. Unfortunately, the young man had not yet set up his carriage; and, since it was unbecoming for a bride to go on foot, a hand-sled, drawn by the bridegroom, was pressed into the service of the pair.

Thus they went forth in secrecy to their new home in the woodland, she riding trimly on the sled, he tugging bravely at the strap. It was eight miles to the little cabin, but love made the journey short. There the wedding was to take place, a clergymen having promised to be in waiting to make them man and wife.

Unfortunately the clergyman was not there, and Susie was frightened and ashamed. She wanted to go home. But Henry, grieved at her distrust and yet secretly pleased with her modesty, proposed that until a clergyman could be found the cabin should be divided by a partition wall, into two cabins, of which one should belong to her and one to him. To this she agreed, and the young man went eleven miles through the snow after the boards for the wall, dragging them home on the sled which had just carried a more lovely burden.

When the parents found their runaway Gretchen it was under these circumstances—she keeping a house by herself; he living like a batchelor, and bearing himself in every way with a chivalrous courtesy worthy of Henry Esmond himself. The father and mother, notwithstanding their grief and anger, were touched by the unconventional honor and purity of the young people, and wisely concluding that the match was made in heaven, gave their heartiest assent to it.

A PATHETIC incident occurred during the floods at Binghampton. A Mrs. Fox, residing near the cemetery gate, heard, in the morning, a peculiar moaning in the direction of the cemetery. Going there she found a little child waist-deep in water and weeping near a head-stone, which marked a lonely grave. Upon being questioned she said that she lived a long way off. She had heard that the graves were covered by water, and she feared that her mother's would be washed away. So she went to keep her poor watch and ward beside it. She was kindly cared for and returned to her motherless home.

Murder on a Train.

A crime, astonishing in its details, is reported to have recently been committed in Ireland. A goods train starting out from Limerick just before dusk had proceeded but a few miles when it came to a full stop. The astonished guard jumped from his box and ran up to the engine, but when he arrived, neither fireman nor driver was visible. The light of his lamp, however, revealed traces of blood and hair. He at once searched the line on the back track, and thus discovered first the driver's hat, and next his dead body lying on the sleepers. Taking the train on to the next station he reported the facts to the police, who set on foot a search after the missing fireman. They found him the next morning in a cabin not far from the railway, and got possession of his clothes, which were stained with evidence of guilt. Overcome by his sudden discovery he referred the death of his comrade to a sudden quarrel caused by the driver's violence towards him. Justice may find out the facts; but, however the final strife arose, the incident is one that fastens upon the imagination, and must take its place among the most remarkable class of crimes. Here, on an engine speeding through the darkness, two men suddenly fall into deadly feud, and one, quickly murdered, is cast forth upon the rails, while the other, stopping the train, flies for his life.

Tortoise Shell Combs and Jewelry.

The high-backed comb—carrying us back to the times of our grandmothers—has become an institution of the *mode*, and to the proportions then indulged in they are rapidly coming. For very dark hair, Leslie's Lady's Journal thinks that the amber shell is the more elegant; for brown or blonde hair, dark-colored shell is handsomer. Price of shell combs, from $10 to $40. A novelty in shell ornaments is seen in flowers for the hair, a rose; aster, or other blossom being attached to a pin and fastened in the braids or puffs; price $4. There are also beautiful darts, stars with a train, sprays, and other devices for veil pins; chatelaines, chains, brooches, earrings, bracelets, fans, card and cigar cases, tablets, and an almost inconceivable variety of beautiful *bijouterie* of tortoise shell, without which, or some of which, the fashionable lady is not now considered complete.

The most elegant patterns are *en cameo*—medallions with heads, bouquets of flowers or classic devices, or the wearer's monogram, being now executed as delicately as in sardonyx. The most elegant necklaces have chains of medallions of graduated sizes linked together, and from them a fringe of pendants, while less expensive necklaces are the simple chain with the locket attached. The shapes of earrings are too various to be particularized, and are generally selected for comparative suitableness to the style of the wearer. Among the noticeable things made of shell, not the least is found in parasol-handles.

Puns for the Times.

The "Girl of the Period" equipped with broad leather belt and club-handle parasol attached, is suspected of copying the policemen's uniform on account of the "taking way" they have.

It is to be hoped there will be a new deal with the Modocs, and a Jack upturned at the first cut.

"What shall I do for my dyspepsia, doctor?" "Diet." Dye it!" Why, man, would you have me treat a disease as if it were a prematurely grey head?" "That depends upon whether you desire to get ahead of the disease," said the doctor.

Umbrellas have gone up more than any other class of goods this spring.

The palm is said to be a very handy tree.

Spicer says the only time he felt like a real-estate owner, was when he had the neuralgia, and then he had over a dozen aches in his mouth.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Etiquette in Calcutta.

An amusing story is told in a Calcutta paper, in reference to the society quarrels among the members of the East India Civil Service, involving also their wives. Precedence in the order of presentation to the Viceroy of India, at Court balls, has from time immemorial been the cause of bitter hatreds among the English ladies, and some contest of the kind must have originated the following "Roland for an Oliver" incident: A lady, the wife of one of the upper ten thousand of Anglo-Indian society, made a call upon another fashionable lady, sent up her card, was admitted, paid the usual visit, and enjoyed the usual amount of small talk. Returning home she informed her husband where she had been, when that distinguished member of society at once wrote off to the "occupant of the House No. —— —— street—"saying that his wife had called by mistake and required him to return the card she had left with the lady of the said house. The husband of the lady visited, however, was equal to the occasion, for he replied that, on returning home and finding the card, he had looked at his wife's visiting list, and not finding the name of the visitor he had torn up the card, and was, therefore, unable to return it.

The Empress of Austria.

The Empress of Austria will be the grand central star of the great Exposition. It is meet that something of romance should attach to the history of a princess who is called the handsomest women in Europe; and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that Elizabeth of Bavaria, when scarcely sixteen years age, became unconsciously, the heroine of one of those pleasant and unexpected episodes which at times illumine the records of influential families in every quarter of the globe. Five or six years after the young Emperor, Francis Joseph, had ascended the throne of Austria, he paid a visit to his aunt, the Duchess Louisa, of Bavaria, at Ichl. He had been attracted thither more especially by the fame of the beauty of his cousins, Helene and Elizabeth—the latter born on the 25th of December 1837. There was to be a great fete, and it was supposed by the Duchess that Helene, the elder of the two ladies, was to be the star of the occasion; but, beautiful as she was, the Emperor, to the dismay and consternation of his aunt, had set his eyes upon Elizabeth, and, notwithstanding that her extreme youth was urged, and that it was, in addition, pleaded the wardrobe was not such as to do justice to herself or the occasion, he determined that she should be presented, and that, if necessary, the fete should be sufficiently rustic to come within the scope of even a plain, white muslin dress. The result of all this was, the beautiful young daughter of the Duke, Maximilian Joseph and the Duchess already mentioned, was married to Francis Joseph, and crowned Empress of Austria, April 24, 1854, and Queen of Hungary June 7, 1857. She is now in her thirty-seventh year, and although she is the mother of several children, is still as beautiful as the day—[Graphic.

FROM DAWN TILL DARK.

Of mornings when I draw my blind,
And fill the chamber with the sky;
Through welcoming roses comes a wind
I've known for many a year gone by,
"Up and away!" it seems to say,
"This world is full of joy and light;
And I'll attend you all the day,
'Till night."

Of evenings, when the new moon beams
Above the garden's sycamore tree,
A bird, awakened from leafy dreams,
Begins its whispering song to me.
Notes that, like a crystal bell
Beating in the airy deep,
Seems to say, "Sleep," 'tis well,
Sleep—sleep.

Such are the muses who inspire
The happiest hours existence brings;
The wind of morning wakes my lyre,
The bird of evening stills its strings.
Brief is the hour we have to live,
Soothing our cares on Nature's breast
With song, and waiting death to give
Us rest.

Traveling in Russia.

According to the Russian correspondent of the London Standard, the St. Petersburg Gazette gives an interesting account of the means of communication to the Kirghese steppes, important as a route to the East. Baron Velho, the director of the posting department, who is said to have inspected the post stations from the Vistula to Bessarabia, and from Irkoutsk to Archangel, started in December last to inspect the stations in Western Siberia, and Tourkestan. Proceeding by rail to Nijni-Novgorod, he then continued his route in a sledge by land, the ice on the Volga being considered unsafe. The first part of the journey was accomplished without much difficulty, but after Irkoutsk the thermometer fell to forty degrees Reaumur, twenty-eight degrees in the carriage. Passing through Tomsk, he proceeded in a south-westerly direction through the mine-districts of Altai and Semspalatinsk and on to Taskend, where he stopped a few days. From Tashkend he advanced to the arid Kirdhese steppes. Here the traveling must have been somewhat exciting. The Kirghese put to wild unbroken horses, which bolt immediately they are started, and continue their mad career until, covered with foam and dead beaten, they come to a standstill in the middle of the steppe. Worse, however, awaits the traveler who proceeds onward to Tourgal—the Sahara of Central Asia. For 600 versts (about 400 English miles) there are no post-stations, unless the Kirghese tents, pitched in the steppes or the holes—in which driver, traveler, and natives, men, and women, and children, are huddled together round the central fire—be considered worthy of the name. The smoke escapes from the one aperture, the door. Those Kirghese who have contracted to supply the relays appear to have but one object in life on the approach of a traveler viz., to make off with their horses into the steppe directly they catch sight of him. The unfortunate wretch, thus brought to a stand, has often to use his feet till he gets horses or the miserable camels of the country. At times the cold became so intense, that, to avoid being frozen to death, Baron Velho was forced to leave the sledge and proceed on foot through a driving cloud of snow, over the trackless plain to the next station, leaving the sledge and camels to follow at their leisure. Had he notified his approach he would have had the advantage of having the horses belonging to the Cossack settlements on the route; but wishing to see what the state of communication really was, he chose to take his chance. Even this mode of traveling, however, appears more or less comfortable when compared with the dog sledges of the extreme east and north of Siberia. We had the good fortune to meet with a gentleman who had just traveled some hundreds of miles in the latter fashion, and who rather seemed to like it. Indeed, for a young and hardy man and a fit companion this mode of traveling must have its charms. The dogs, as a rule, are large and very savage, and are always kept tied up unless when required for sledging. The sledge itself is about six feet long, and will carry two sitters and a driver, generally the owner of the dogs. There are no reins; the general direction is given by word of command, the dogs choosing their own road in executing the order. Starting at full speed, they whirl you along, and until you get a good seat you are every moment in danger of being pitched headlong into the snow—through the forests, dodging the trees; now throwing your leg on the one side and now on the other of the narrow plank on which you sit astride; now taking a flying leap, sledge and all, over a prostrate trunk; now the sledge going under, you over, alighting on it as it emerges as best you can; then a whirl to the right, then to the left; while the sledge is kept from being dashed to pieces by the foot and hand of the driver or his fare.

When there are two sledges it is rather more comfortable to be in the hinder, as the savage, snarling beasts have an ugly way of grabbing at leg or arm as they pass. For an unskillful sitter it is rather unpleasant to feel that should he be thrown from his seat he has a pack of such ill-conditioned brutes in full cry after him. Should the driver wish to stop, or slacken their speed, he drives a strong-pointed stake, fastened to the sledge, into the ground by pulling hard at the upper half; but when the dogs are fresh and well in for a gallop, the united strength of two strong men cannot arrest their course. But when sledge meets sledge then comes the tug of war. The bristling teams make savagely at each other; the sitter puts on the break, while the driver springs from the sledge and, seizing the leader by the head, tries to keep him off. Should the dogs be too much for them, the traveler comes in for a fair chance of being worried also, should he not be lucky enough to escape in time. Should any Alpine tourist wish for excitement of a novel description, he could scarcely do better than to go to the east of Siberia and try the sledging there. He had better start in the early part of the winter, when the rivers are covered with blocks of rough ice, as we have been assured that the eccentric movements of the sledge under these circumstances are peculiarly interesting. He might go into training on the edge of a springless cart going at a gallop over the pavement at St. Petersburg.

A Dumb Girl's Million.

[St. Louis Republican.]

We learn that a firm of business people who for years made New York city and New York's watering places their headquarters, are moving West to carry on their lucrative trade. The firm consisted of a man and women, and a very handsome young girl who passed for their daughter. Their special business was matrimonial confidence which they practiced in several ways. They occasionally advertised the business and got confidential answers, and imposed conditions whereby money was obtained without exposing themselves to danger. They were thus enabled to live in good style with their daughter, and she broke hearts, but somehow never married. They could not get her off their hands. Something always happened to part the lovers at the point of ripened love, and then she sought some other alliance by some other mysterious route to acquaintanceship, which vailed the swindle.

This matrimonial firm lately disappeared from New York, and from an advertisement which they left behind them it is probable they have come West. Their present location is indicated by the following:

NOTICE TO GENTLEMAN—A fair, well-educated young lady, of considerable fortune and the daughter of very respectable parents, is hereby offered as a wife to any Christian gentleman, not above 35 years of age. The reasons for it are very respectable and satisfactory. Gentlemen inclined to accept are kindly requested to state their professional calling in their reply, and give their address under. A. B Webber, Letter Box No. 2,003, Milwaukee, Wis.

A man named Largey was among those who replied, and he makes public his experience in wife hunting for the benefit of all similarly inclined. He asked for photograph and particulars and received a response from the male member of the firm. The advertiser stated that he was the guardian of a niece worth a round million, who had the misfortune to become dumb six years ago, and he was desirous of seeing her well settled in life with some one who would be willing to devote himself entirely to her care, and pay him $50,000 cash upon the completion of the marriage contract and the delivery of the fortune. The inducements were positively grand, $1,000,000 and a pretty dumb woman and all for $50,000 cash. It was a ball worthy of a big fish, if such a one could be found in these waters. It may not appear exactly plain where the swindle could come in as the payment of $50,000 was conditional upon the delivery of the fortune, and no man who was able to enter into such a contract would be fool enough to pay the cash until he had a sure thing in the fortune. But the $50,000 was not the point. The preliminaries to coming to terms were to do the business. The man who had the woman and the fortune to give away further stated that the object in exacting the sum in question was to make matters pleasant by compromising a claim for an annuity which he had upon the gross um; and, further, in his own words:

"I am instructed not to invite to this place, if you have any intentions on my lady, but first to take observations of your circumstances, in your neighborhood, and, as the case may be, to make your acquaintance. I am constrained to request you to remit by letter the traveling expenses from the place of my present sojourn to your place, and you will comprehend that, in consequence of numerous applications, I have to make frequent such journeys, which are connected with loss of time and costs that, in the aggregate, represents a considerable sum."

That "aggregate considerable sum" tells the story, and represents the income of the business. In twenty cases probably the traveling expenses come, but he only travels safely out of reach when any of the swindled suitors begin to hunt him up.

Taglioni.

Muse of the twinkling feet! Those who remembered the brilliant and airy grace with which Taglioni floated and pirouetted on the stages of London and Paris forty years ago, will not be the only ones who will greet the news of the matchless dancer's decease with a regretful sigh. All who know with what a spotless character and gentle, genial heart she avoided the peculiar excitements and temptations of her calling, how charitable and on occasion self-sacrificing she was, and how she added to the perfection of a difficult art, the best virtues of private and domestic life, will feel that a remarkable career has ended with her passing away. Taglioni inherited the Terpsichorean gift, for her father was a ballet dancer, and ballet master at the royal theatres of Stockholm and Hesse Cassel. Of Italian parentage, she was born in the Swedish capital in 1804, and had nearly reached her 70th year when she died. No danseuse, not even Ellsler, has this century reached the eminence which Taglioni attained in 1828 and 1830 on the principal stages of London and Paris, eager crowds went to see her fairy lightness not less than to hear the divine singing of Malibran, or the passionate apostrophes of Kean. It was then, as it is now in those places, essential that opera should be varied by between-scenes of airy ballet; and Taglioni soon amassed great wealth by an ascendency which was peerless and easily maintained. Palaces in Venice, villas on the Italian lakes, rentes in Paris and London attested the material value of grace, agility and beauty; all that was titled in Europe, and a good portion of its real estate, seemed to be literally at her feet. After her marriage, the larger part of her riches went to pay the debts of a dissolute husband; and not long ago she was forced, in her old age, to open a ballet school in London. Had she been otherwise than all to generous, she might have passed her declining years in luxurious comfort, whereas she has died in comparative want, as the result of her loving self-abnegation.—[Boston Post.

CRIMINALS of the higher class in Japan are allowed the privilege of committing suicide, to save them from the indignity of a public execution. A case of this kind has recently occurred. Four years ago Hondo Jugoi, the Minister of Daimio Kashiu, was murdered by five men. Two of them were punished by death, but the others were only imprisoned for a time, because it was not they who projected the scheme. After two years, however, twelve men of the subjects of Honda bound themselves together by a vow to revenge their master, and killed the three men. As soon as the murder was fulfilled they appealed to the government, and asked for a proper punishment. In the eleventh month of last year they were sentenced to commit suicide.

EVERY word that falls from the lips of mothers and sisters especially should be pure, and concise and simple—not pearls, such as fall from the lips of the princess, but good words that little children can gather without fears of soil, or after shame, or blame, or any regrets to pain through all their life. Children should be taught the frequent use of good, strong, expressive words—words that mean exactly what they should express in their proper places. It is painful to listen to some girls' talk. They begin with "ohs!" and "ahs!" and "sakes alive!" and "so sweet!" and "so queenly!" and so many silly phrases, that one is tempted to believe their mothers were very foolish women. There is nothing more disgusting than the twaddle of ill-bred girls.

A HERALD correspondent, writing from Rio Janeiro, reports the recent death at Itabalana, of a man 130 years old, who had been married three times and was the father of 73 children.

THE CARVER'S LESSON.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR

Trust me no mere, skill of subtle tracery,
No mere practice of a dexterous hand,
Will suffice, without a hidden spirit,
That we may, or may not, understand.

And those quaint old fragments that are left us
Have their power in this,—the Carver brought
Earnest care, and reverent patience, only
Worthily to clothe some noble thought.

Shut then in the petals of the flowers,
Round the stems of all the lilies twine,
Hide beneath each birds or angel's pinion,
Some wise meaning or thought divine.

Place in stony hands that pray forever
Tender words of peace, and strive to wind
Round the leafy scrolls and fretted niches
Some, true, loving message to your kind.

Some will praise, some blame and, soon forgetting,
Come and go, nor even pause to gaze;
Only now and then a passing stranger
Just may loiter with a word of praise.

But I think, when years have floated onward,
And the stone is gray, and dim, and old,
And the hand forgotten that has carved it,
And the heart that dreamt it still and cold.

There may come some weary soul, o'erladen
With perplexed struggle in his brain,
Or, it may be, fretted with life's turmoil,
Or, made sore with some perpetual pain.

Then, I think those stony hands will open,
Then the gentle lilies overflow,
With the blessing and the loving token
That you hid there many years ago.

And the tendrils will unroll, and teach him
How to solve the problem of his pain;
And the birds' and angels' wings shake downward
On his heart a sweet and tender rain.

While he marvels at his fancy, reading
Meaning in that quaint and ancient scroll,
Little guessing that the loving Carver
Left a message for his weary soul.

THE FASHIONS.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS.

Lustrous smooth taffeta silk is now the first choice in black silks for summer dresses. This is far lighter and more pleasant to wear than gros grain; does not catch dust, or cut and crease readily. It is not yet the most popular silk, but is preferred by ladies who lead the fashions.

SUMMER GROS GRAINS.

Among gros grains the fine-grain small reps are more sold than heavy reps at this season. Bonnet's summer gros grains are of very light quality, with small reps, and have almost as full lustre as taffeta. Ponson's glossy black summer silks are sold for the lowest price ever asked for these grades. Stewart's family silk is a light, lustrous summer gros grain. Watered silk, plain and in stripes, is sold for parts of dresses and for trimming. Silks are cheaper this year than last, and the object now is to get pure silks of the best quality, with fine gloss, instead of those demi-lustre, heavily repped silks that are filled in with inferior silk.

HOW TO MAKE BLACK SILK DRESSES.

Black silk costumes are the most important part of a modiste's importations, as almost every customer buys one such suit a year. Among those examined at the best houses we find the lower skirt made usually with two side gores and one full back breadth, though there is still a fancy for using only one side gore and two full back breadths. These skirts are not lined, as it makes them too heavy, but are faced with crinoline three-eighths of a yard deep, with a narrow overfacing of silk, and the edge is bound with worsted in the old-fashioned way. The top of the skirt is sewed to the belt with scarcely any gathers in the three front breadths, but a deep plait is laid under the side seams; the back breadths are fulled in French gathers or gauging.

THE SKIRT

is made long enough to lie on the floor at least a quarter of a yard, but French dressmakers have an excellent and simple plan for shortening the dress for the street, as Parisian ladies have too much good taste to wear long dresses on the sidewalk. Their plan is to sew a tape casing inside the skirt, beginning an inch below the belt on each front seem, extending it gradually lower backward, so that it will be a quarter of a yard below the belt at the placket opening in the middle of the back. A drawing string is then put in each casing, and when the skirt is put on these are tied tight behind the person; this draws the skirt up in a puff on the tournure, and shortens it gracefully, without hooping or dipping.

FOR SKIRT TRIMMING

the caprice is to arrange the front in wrapper fashon by putting six or seven lengthwise bias bands or puffs from the belt to the foot on the three front widths, while the back is covered with flounces. A band down the second side seam does away with the use of bows to conceal the ends of flounces. Four straight breadths of silk are enough for a flounce on the three back breadths. The lower edge of flounces is finished by a bias facing over an inch wide, with one or two very small piping folds put in the upper part of it these are sewed on with blind stitches.

OVERSKIRTS OF SILK

and polonaise skirts, should not be lined, as their soft drapery is their beauty; to make them bouffant they must be worn over a tournure. The round apron overskirt has strings low down in the second side seam to tie it backward; a sash loop and end made of part of a width of silk are put in each of the side seams, while larger loops with two ends are behind. There is no attempt to do away with all wrinkled apron fronts, making three flat straight breadths tied smoothly down; large square pockets are set on such aprons. Basques have less plaiting behind than formerly, and are more nearly square below the waist. Two tiny folds of piping edge the basques of elegant black silk suits that are elaborately trimmed elsewhere with jet and lace.

INSTEAD OF VESTS

and moire antique collars, the stylish trimming for the front of basque waists is now a Medici fraise of the silk, bias, double, and side plaited, to stand upright around the neck. It stands three inches wide just behind where the plaits turn and form a box-plait, and is graduated narrower half way down the front of the corsage, where it slopes in to a bias band that passes up the fronts in vest shape. This standing fraise is very becoming with the high coiffures now in fashion. Coat sleeves are close and tight, and very simply trimmed with bias bands, like straps, or else with a plain silk cuff, lined with stiff foundation.

VARIETIES.

Imported cravat bows have black faille straps across China crape loops of pale rose, blue; limon or green; one slanting wide end of crape hangs below, trimmed with a black band, on which is laid Valenciennes insertion and a lace frill.

Among French lingerie ace linen collars that stand curving outward, with a Medici fraise of lace inside. Linen cambric is plaited in fraises, and the perfection of white neck-ties is bias linen cambric, with a deep frill of pointed Valenciennes. Among small details we notice square ends of neckties are newer than pointed ones. Pale India silk neckties are trimmed with white lace and applique needle-work. Malines thread lace, is preferred to Valenciennes. Napoleon blue silk ties with white dots, are worn with black dresses.

Darkest green grenadine squares are in fashion for veils. They are grateful to the eyes, and a pleasant change from the pale gray shades so long worn.

A rose at the throat is worn in black lace strings of bonnets or else in the black lace scarf that now takes the place of fur boss. A flower cluster is worn low behind the hat in the lace veil draperies.

New cambric handkerchiefs have two wide hems, the upper one being appliqued, and both hemstitched.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE LOG-ROLLING.

Scenes from Plantation Life in Georgia,

[Rochester Union Georgia Letter.]

We lately felled some twenty acres of heavy, second growth pine timber, and the logs being too heavy for the help on the place to handle, we made a log-rolling. The freedmen of the neighborhood were invited to help, and promised plenty to eat and drink, and a dance after the work was finished; three considerations as hard for them to withstand as Credit Mobilier is for those who are not negroes, but are less happy.

By sunrise the hands are marching toward the field singing:

"God He made de trees to grow,
Massa cut 'em down;
Niggars dey de cotton hoe,
An' plow de mellier ground,
An' plow, an' plow,
An' plow de mellier ground."

"De shoat am on de coals,
De licker's passing round;
God bress de master's soul,
God bress de master's ground,
De ground, de ground,
God bress de master's ground."

The field being reached, they divide themselves into squads of six, and with a will commence piling the logs into great heaps; each squad singing some one of the many work songs they learned in slavery times; and without the singing of which their labor would seem hard and onerous. It is impossible for us to describe these songs. They are often witty, sometimes vulgar, but there is something in the music of them all that penetrates the soul like the sad tones of Æolian harp—a certain weirdness of sound—minors born of the winds; and to the imaginative, telling the sorrows of a century of servitude; to them but the natural expression of feelings tinged with happiness and contentment.

Here and there over the field stood mammoth trees, monarchs of the forest, and when the logs from these are reached by any of the squads they call for help in the following manner:

"Come, oh come, an' help we niggars,
Here am one we can not tote;
Massa, you must pass de lickers,
An' for our dinner gib us shoat."

The two squads nearest come to their assistance, the great log is raised with a shout, and away they march with it singing:

"Massa, dis am mighty long;
Massa, this am mighty big;
I'ass the licker, make um strong,
An' don't forfet de roasted pig."

At noon the horn blows, telling that dinner is ready and waiting to be eaten. They eat it as if they enjoyed it, and then there is an hour of boisterous sport. First, a foot-race, in which the younger ones indulge, the winner being a half-demented hunchback. He reaches the goal, and with a horrid kind of grin exclaims, "I beat!" and with a chuckle of satisfaction rolls himself into a ball and then rolls out of sight. Then they tell how he outran the Major's fox-bounds in an all day chase, and caught and killed the fox with his "own hands." There is a wrestling match, a rough-and-tumble squabble, jumping and tumbling, and some very sharp marble playing by the older ones. Again the horn blows, and with a song they start for the field.

Before sunset the logs have been rolled, "Massa" being compelled to take a free ride on the last one out of the field to the following song.

"Now de logs hab done bee rolled,
Niggars dey feel mighty frisky,
Massa, you must nebber scold,
But gib de rollers more corn-whisky.
I ho, corn-whisky, ho—
I ho, corn-whisky, ho."

The more corn-whisky being comprised by a good and substantial supper, and the colored women and girls of the neighborhood having arrived, they adjourn to the largest cabin on the place, where they rattle their heels to the music of the "quills"—reeds—until the gray blush of morning mantles the Orient and bids them to their homes return.

VARIETIES.

POWDERED hair is again in fashion, Blonde and white are the favorite styles.

"THE Wicked World" is having a big run in London, which is a world of wickedness.

AN Indiana papa has got as far as Rhode Island in naming his children after the Eastern States.

AT a hanging in Georgia, recently, auctioneers and vendors of nostrums generally, made a good thing out of it by setting up their stands in the midst of the spectators.

WILD dogs, we are told, never bark; they howl. There are numerous troops of wild dogs in South America. Two of these that were carried to England could never bark, but continued to utter their habitual howl. But a younger one of the same species learned to bark. Many years ago dogs were left by the Spaniards in the Island of Juan Fernandez, for the purpose of exterminating the goats. In a few years all barking had ceased among them. It has been suggested that barking originated in the attempt to imitate the human voice.

A DREADFUL scarcity of rice, the staple article of food, prevails in the Island of Java. It is stated that the bodies of men and women, who have died of hunger, are daily found on the roadside. It is no rarity to see persons lying along the roads exhausted and awaiting death. On two occasions has it happened that women have offered children for sale to Europeans. These women, as well as the children, looked dismally thin, and assigned as a reason for their unnatural actions the hope that the children, being with Europeans, would not at least die of hunger, which would otherwise be unavoidable.

THE Japanese Government has issued a notification in regard to mixed marriages, according to which any Japenese subject desirous of marrying a woman of foreign parentage residing in Japan must first obtain the consent of the Government, any woman of foreign extraction who marries a Japanese is looked upon as a subject of the empire; any Japanese who receives into the family any foreigner as his son-in-law must first have obtained Government consent, and thereafter the son-in-law is regarded as a naturalized Japanese subject. Any Japanese woman who marries a foreigner without the consent of the Government is no longer to be considered a subject of the empire, and forfeits all rights she may have had to real estate or personal property.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 3, 1873

THE Modocs are still masters of the situation and a repetition of the Seminole war in Florida is predicted.

THE Governor has affixed his signature to the Treasury bill, and it is now a law. We always predicted that he dare not go back on MACKEY, his partner.

ANOTHER installment of Chinese has arrived at St. Louis and commenced work in a cooper shop; which swells their number in that city to nearly one thousand, and more is promised. Pittsburgh has escaped so far, but there is no telling how much longer she will be so favored

THE great English tragedian, WILLIAM C. MACREADY, whose death was announced yesterday, did not long survive his American rival, EDWIN FORREST. The latter died a little over four months ago. MACREADY, however, was his senior by thirteen years. FORREST, was born in March, 1806, MACREADY in the same month in 1793.

THERE is trouble among the Radicals of Iowa. Their convention is to meet at Des Moines on June 25th, and now the farmers have issned a call to meet at Mount Pleasant on the 10th. As most of the farmers in that State vote the Republican ticket, there is some prospect of cutting down the usual forty to sixty thousand majority.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* charges that the $75,000 appropriated by that city for the Centennial, has already been expended in a most extravagant and unprofitable manner; tells how $6,000 was donated to a New Englander for his serices as Executive Officer; the amounts paid to "dead beats;" and proclaims that the money "has been most foolishly and prodigally squandered." So we go, stealing everywhere.

WE confess that present appearances indicate that we are to have another Indian War upon our hands, something after the dimensions of the old Florida luxury which was indulged in about thirty-five years ago. Millions will be expended, contractors will be made wealthy, brave men will sacrifice their lives, and the savages will be utterly exterminated, and all because divers and sundry amiable people must air their opinions of "the noble red man," which are based upon COOPER'S fanciful delineations of the Indian in his delightful novels. It may be true that the savages are incompetent to form combinations among their several tribes, but they are fully capable of being misled by the temporary success of the Modocs, so fan as to imagine that they can drive the whites from their hunting grounds and destroy the railroads between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. The so-called Lava Beds by no means constitute the only fastness in the Oregon and California country—driven from one place, they will seek another, and the whole affair will prove a very costly experiment, for the indulgence of the believers in the Quaker policy.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Death has taken from our midst another of the noted statesmen of the day, a leader of public opinion, and a gentleman who has faithfully served his constituents in Congress for many years—we refer to Hon. James Brooks. It will be remembered that about a year ago he returned from a trip to the Old World, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, but without experiencing very noticeable relief. Since then his physical sufferings have been at times intense; but, with the indomitable energy so characteristic of the man, he suffered, and yet continued to ordinarily labor for the public, so that the Great Destroyer found him only just relieved by the expiration of the session from his post of duty in the XLII Congress. His was one of the master minds of the decade. Vigorous without personality in debate, he was an acknowledged leader of the Democracy, with whom he had acted, while his oratorical powers commanded the respect, oftentimes the assent, of the opposition. He departed this life at 8:30 last evening, at his residence in Washington, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, and surrounded by his family, to whom he had been devotedly attached. He had reached his sixty-third year, the major portion of which had been given to the service of his countrymen, either as the skilled journalist or the acute, conscientious statesman. His demise leaves a void that will be difficult to fill.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The following important section to the new Constitution was adopted on Friday last, by the Convention:

All municipal, railroad, canal, and other corporations and individuals shall be liable for the payment of damages to the property resulting from the construction and enlargement of their works, as well to owners of property not actually occupied as to those whose property is taken; and said damages shall be paid or secured to be paid before the injury is done.

We would advise our street contracting friends who are cutting and slashing in every direction, to hurry up before this becomes the law of the land.

AN EASY REMEDY IF APPLIED.

The *Nation* very truly counts the whole capital of the Republican leaders, in the species of ignorant and superstitious dread which they have succeeded by a long and persistent course of false accusation, in implanting in the thick skulls of the mass of their followers in reference to the Democratic party. The Republicans it affirms, "instinctively hesitate" to vote for a Democrat however virtuous and excellent a citizen he may be, against one of their own nominees however notorious may be his unfitness. This is true, and the true reason is given. It is instinct not reason, by which the man is governed and guided. He follows his master's trail instead of a strange one, like a well taught dog. When these instinct governed people are once elevated to the plane of reason, they will abandon the Republican party and become Democrats. It was because of this low instinct, the existence of which was recognized as one of the forces of the campaign, that the Democratic party, with a degree of self-denial and self-sacrifice never before manifested by any political organization, was led to lay all its own trusted leaders, upon the shelf in 1872, and nominate candidates who were outside of the Democratic party. It was an honest mistake, but a fatal one for the time. While we gained the vote of the so-called Liberals, very many of our own people could not for the life of them, see the difference between the two Republicans; and refraining from voting, suffered GRANT to go in by default. Had we nominated a thorough Democratic ticket, we could have carried it, provided the Liberals had stuck closely to their own candidates.

It may be said here that the Democrats who refrained from voting for GREELEY and BROWN were themselves guided by mere instinct; not so, they were plied by genuine as well as by forged extracts from the *Tribune*, containing a great deal well calculated to disgust them with the nominee; we think they committed a very grave error but we never denied that they, in an entirely new situation had a perfect right to decide for themselves, however much we regretted the conclusion at which they arrived.

The *Nation*, a Republican paper itself, is now earnestly engaged in discussing the interesting problem as to how Republican voters can stop the mal-administration of their own leaders "without throwing the government into more unscrupulous hands." To our apprehension there is nothing very difficult in this question. Let the *Nation* counsel its Republican readers that in every case where the Democratic candidate for Congress or for the State Legislature, is superior in point of intellect and general good character to his Republican opponent, he should receive the votes of honest men in the Republican party. The adoption of such a rule would be we well for the politics of the country, as well as place its moral sense upon a higher plane. It will not do for an individual citizen to profess a high-toned morality all the days of the year but one, and upon that day—the one upon which he can give practical emphasis to his theory in morals—be found in close communion with the veriest scallawags and degraded gambling politicians in voting; yes, sometimes laboring at the polls—for a ticket with a plentiful mixture of the same sort of people, placed upon it to attract the votes of men of the same description.

If the really correct people in the Republican party of this county would scan the individual characters of their own nominees, as carefully as they would the solvency and character of applicants for a loan of fifty dollars, we would see a much greater variation in the sum total of the votes cast for each, than has ever yet been known.

Just as soon as the men in the Republican party show their individual disposition to pick and choose among the variety in character and ability which is served up to them once a year by their leaders, just so soon may we look for our rulers to feel there is a power behind the politicians whose opinions must be regarded.

THE salary grab being a little too heavy for the administration journals to carry, they have commenced to denounce it; thus we find one of them, the Columbus (O.) *Journal* arguing:

It is easy to say that the Republican party was in the majority and might have prevented the passage of the act, therefore it is responsible, and ought to be repudiated by the people. But the people also were in power; they sent the Congressmen in Congress. Shall the Republican party say therefore that the people ought to be repudiated? It is evident that the party and the people are in the same boat—they have both been cheated in their representatives. The remedy is the same for both—repudiate their unfaithful misrepresentatives, and choose new and better ones.

Now this is all very fine so far as it goes, but why is President GRANT spared? It was he who endorsed the swag and made it the law. Why should he not be repudiated as well as those who voted for the steal? It is mean and dishonest to whack the poor Congresss men who get only five thousand dollars extra, while GRANT pockets one hundred thousand. He received the most benefit and escapes censure from the Radical press, but the people understand it and cannot be misled.

MORAL RETROGRESSION.

Were all modern progress in the right direction it would be gratifying to note and record its various improvements upon the past, and to felicitato the present generation on its superiority over all its predecessors. But aside from the advancement in the physical sciences which has been so wonderful in this country, there is little cause for present gratulation. In morals, in patriotism, in social purity, in political uprightness, a comparison with the past shows a degeneracy so marked and alarming, as to call for serious reflection upon the causes and the means of reform. Without attempting to elaborate the subject by citing monstrous instances, we give a single case which exhibits the high moral tone of the past and illustrates the general social and political purity then prevailing. It is from IRVING'S Life of WASHINGTON Vol. IV. Chap. 35:

Through his [Washington's] indefatigable exertions two companies were formed under the patronage of the governments of these States, [Virginia and Maryland], for opening the navigation of the Potomac and James Rivers, and he was appointed President of both. By a unanimous vote of the Assembly of Virginia, fifty shares in the Potomac, and one hundred in the James River company, were appropriated for his benefit; to the end that, while the great works he had promoted would remain monuments of his glory, they might also be monuments of the gratitude of his country. The aggregate amount of these shares was about forty thousand dollars.

Washington was exceedingly embarrassed by the appropriation. To decline so noble and unequivocal a testimonial of the good opinion and good will of his countrymen, might be construed into disrespect, yet he wished to be perfectly free to exercise his judgment and express his opinion in the matter, without being liable to the least suspicion of interested motives. * * * * *

While, however, he declined the proffered shares for his own benefit, he intimated a disposition to receive them in trust, to be appplied to the use of some object or institution of a public nature. His wishes were complied with, and the shares were ultimately appropriated by him to institutions devoted to public education.

Compare this noble forbearance with the gift-taking greed of the last successor of WASHINGTON. Official surroundings also mark the same difference and indicate an equal demoralization. The example of the head runs through all the members of the State, from the President down to the lowest menials in office. Bribery and corruption stalk through the land. Senators buy their seats. Legislators vote money into their own pockets under the forms of unreasonably increased salaries. Constitutions are ignored, and pleasure excursions across the Atlantic are paid for out of the public treasury. Members of Congress and other public functionaries confederate in a Credit Mobilier, plunder the treasury of some twenty-seven millions, and when suspected, pretend to investigate and expose, only to cover up and conceal;—a large sum is accidentally traced into the hands of some Congressman who is a noted engineer; he refuses to account for it and is still retained at the head of one of the great subsidized works of the country, uninjured by the exposure. This case, as well as that of Senators charged with purchasing their seats and nevertheless unhurt by the corruption, are deplorable proofs of the general demoralization of the present day—that the great scramble of life is for riches, and that their possession sanctifies the means of acquiring them, and places the possessor high on the scale of respectability in proportion to the amonut he has clutched.

HON. WM. A. WALLACE.

On Monday we stated that this gentleman had been tendered the Presidency of a large railway corperation. Since when we learn it was the Vice Presidency of the Southern Pacific and that Mr. WALLACE has accepted. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

Some of the Philadelphia newspapers last week contained an announcement which will be of interest to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania as well as to the people of the whole State. The Hon. William A. Wallace has been elected Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and will enter at once on the discharge of the important duties of the position. Col. Thomas A. Scott, whose fame as a railroad manager is world wide, is the President of the company. Mr. Wallace has a session yet to serve in the Pennsylvania Senate. We are not apprised of his intentions but feel assured that the strong political and personal ties which he has formed will not be severed or disturbed while he is devoting his energies to the great work that has been assigned him. Much of his time will probably be spent on the line of the road during the progress of its construction, but his home will remain in Pennsylvania. We understand that he will start this week to the field of operations, and that his headquarters for the present will be Marshall, Texas.

For more than ten years Mr. Wallace has been a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. Whether in a majority or a minority he has displayed the same high qualities for leadership. As a statesman his policy has always looked to the development of the vast resources of Pennsylvania. In the chair as speaker his courtesy, impartiality, and fairness won him the confidence of all parties. As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee his capacity for organization was signally displayed. His executive abilities are now to be employed in a field which will require the exercise of the same wisdom, judgment and skill which he has displayed in public life. It is the tendency of these great railroad companies to absorb talent wherever it can be found, and while the political and personal friends of Mr. Wallace will kneenly regret his withdrawal from active participation in the political affairs of Pennsylvania, they will at the same time rejoice at his entering on a new sphere of labor which will give still wider range for the exercise of his acknowledged abilities.

THE Constitutional convention, if it agrees to submit the result of its labor to a popular vote, will provide sufficient safeguards to ensure a tolerably fair election. The miserable trick resorted to by the legislature to defeat the bill preferred by Mr. BUCKALEW, is a sufficient warning to the people of the existence of a ring of which Speaker ELLIOTT was the fugleman, to defeat the constitution at all hazards. This ring has its representations in this city who are plotting the defeat of the amended constitution, because if adopted, they will be driven from public place, and the people once more be permitted to select their own agents.

THE SALARY SWAG.

An eastern paper has taken the trouble to go into the statistics of the increased salary bill in Congress, with the following result;

IN SENATE.

	For.	Against.
Republicans	26	22
Democrats	10	5

Not Voting.

Republicans..... 9 | Democrats 2

IN HOUSE.

	For	Against.
Republicans	58	64
Democrats	44	32

Not Voting.

Republicans..... 16 | Democrats..... 26

The Republican press is apparently anxious to shove off the responsibility from the shoulders of their own party in this business, but without any remarkably flattering degree of success. The Republican party had an overwhelming majority in both Houses, and is from that fact alone responsible for all the legislation. Besides this, the bosom friend of the President introduced the measure in the first place, and bullied it through the House; then the President signed the bill and made it a law, and in the face of this fact it is the very brazenness of impudence for a Republican print to assume that its own party is not entirely responsible for this legislation.

IT is a remarkable fact that we have in this country a great political party—great, we mean in point of numbers—almost entirely without the support of the press of its own political affinities. So great has this defection became that the Washington organ of the party has made public the resulting alarm; and Mr. SCHOFIELD, a member of Congress from this State, has publicly expressed his opinion that the defection of the leading newspapers has crippled the dominant party very considerably. The Washington *Republican* admits that its party is daily losing its best newspaper supports. That the powers that be are shrewd enough to see the prospect before them, is very manifest from its arrangements hereabouts. One administration organ kept in tune by an official appointment abroad, another purchased by a pair of office-holders, and a new one started by one still living upon official favor; while the other three, not having any participation in the good things of official life, now and then air their independence by a back-handed slap at GRANT for his nepotism, or a sly tap at one of their office-holding colleagues. Now, while the Washington print may very naturally lament over the back sliding of its former brethren, is it not unkind to ignore the earnestness with which the office-bearers in the party fight for their bread and butter? While it laments the severe losses sustained, it would have been a manifestation of kindness of heart to speak lovingly of those who stick close to the fleshpots of the republican Egypt—of the Reverend and the ex-Reverend gentlemen who draw their pay as actively as they do their work in behalf of the party. To lament over the weakness of these papers, of an entire absence of confidence in their assertions, and of contempt for their efforts at argument, was all well enough; but surely they are aware of their own deficiencies, and need no daily reminder thereof—especially from their own leaders.

THE following letter explains how Hon. S. S. COX disposed of his extra pay:

NEW YORK, April 20, 1873.

Gen. F. E Spinner.

DEAR SIR: My brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel S. COX, desired me on his return from Florida last week to send you the enclosed check for $4,812. It is the so-called back pay for the last Congress, of which he was a member from the Sixth District of this city. Shortly after the adjournment he deposited this sum as a special fund with my bank, to be deposited in some way otherwise than for his own aggrandizement. He believed that this fund was his to dispose of, or, as he phrased it, he was a "trustee without interest," except that general interest which every citizen has in fair legislation and Federal taxation. He has by vote and speech upon the bill, when before Congress, expressed his views against this increase of salary without reflecting on his brother Congressmen.

He begs me to say to you that this act of his has only been delayed by a bereavement which has pre-occupied his time since the adjournment. He leaves to you the proper mode of conveying the money into the Treasury. If you think it best to cancel so much of the debt you can do so. As he never expected to receive this fund, and as it was not part of his contract when he entered upon his duties, and as he cherishes the good will of his proper constituents in Ohio and New York, he desires to make his remarks against the measure emphatic by this disposition of the money.

Very truly yours, (Signed)
JOHN A. HARDENBURG.

Adopted at Utica, N. Y., April 22.

Resolved, By the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Conference assembled,

First—That, as a body of ministers, numbering 236, we feel profoundly humiliated in consequence of recent developments of fraud and corruption on the part of public and representative men connected with the United States Congress.

Second—That, as leaders in religion and morals, we will endeavor to raise the standard of public morals in high places by instructing the people as to the *awful consequences* to the public welfare of electing to the Legislature or other positions men who are liable to accept money-bribes to betray the sacred trusts which have been committed to them by the people.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* comments severely but justly upon the disgraceful intelligence that comes from Vienna regarding the ring commissioners: thinks that it is unfortunate that men have been appointed because they have "rendered services to the party" and thus pays its respects to the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia representatives:

So far as the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia representatives are concerned, every one of them should have been chosen because of his special fitness for such a mission, and with a special view to the value of his observations at Vienna as bearing on the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. But we all know that this important consideration entered but very slightly into the selection of a considerable number of these representatives. Some of them are mere city politicians and some of them local country politicians, utterly out of place, and representing nothing except certain discreditable phases of American "politics." To some of them the printed and oral descriptions of the articles, products and processes exhibited will be in characters and words as unintelligible to them as if written in Egyptian hieroglyphs or spoken in the dead languages of ancient Asia. Te thousands and thousands of the exhibitors and visitors at Vienna, the most interesting coming event will be the American Exposition for 1876. The representatives of the colossal iron works of Prussia and France, and of the great iron interests of Sweden and Belgium, will want to know a great deal concerning similar works in the United States, and they will naturally turn to the representatives of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. What answers will they get from some of them? So, too, will the metallurgists, mineralogists, electricians, mechanicians, the manufacturers of textile fabrics, wools, worsteds, cottons, silks, the makers of those delicate marvels of mechanical instruments produced in the continental cities, the casters of Bavarian bronze statuary, the artizans employed in Berlin iron work, the silk weavers of Lyons, the machine makers of Essen, the metal smelters of Wales— these will be desirous to learn concerning these and kindred subjects as related to the American Exposition. Will any considerable number of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Commissioners be able to inform them? Just imagine a consultation between the representatives of the Krupps, and Fraunhofers, and Bessemers, and Bunsens, and Tyndalls, and Brasseys; and Mundellas—and our ex-collector of delinquent taxes, Mr. John L. Hill.

THE Vienna Exposition is intended to represent the most characteristic industries and products of all civilized nations. And it is gratifying to know that America, with commendable enterprise, has sent forward a lot of her peculating officials. It is slightly humiliating to think that Official Corruption is the first article pue on exhibition in our Department; but then, as that seems to be the chief and most characteristic products of our institutions just now, there is no reason why it should not be set up there to be seen and despised of all men as it deserves. Three or four of the Credit Mobiliers are on their way, and it is reported that General SICKLES, M. C. KREAMER, and a few other choice and characteristic specimens of our peculiar diplomatic agents, will be there to make the collection complete. —*Graphic.*

THE following preamble and resolution were adopted in the Texas House of Representatives on the 16th inst., by a vote of 66 to 12:

"*Whereas*, We view with alarm the overthrow of republican and constitutional government in our sister State of Louisiana by a decree of a Federal judge, and inasmuch as her degradation and the overthrow of her Government erected by the people may be the fate of any other State in the Union; therefore,

"*Resolved* (the two houses concurring,) That we deeply sympathize with the people of our sister State, and we invite the earnest attention of the American people to this fatal blow at republican government."

THE friends of the President, just after the war, took great delight in making his initials read, "Unconditional Surrender Grant." This was then very appropriate and well put; but now they just as appropriately read double, thus: "Unblushing Salary Grabber," therefore "Unfaithful Servant of the Government."—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

MOSBY, the well known guerrilla chief, is said to be overrun with applications from officeholders to use his influence for them with the Administration, as he is believed to be higher in its regards than any other man in Virginia.

THE bill which passed the Illinois Senate some time ago, giving criminals the right to testify in their own behalf, was lost in the House; only sixty-one votes having been given for it.

Obituary—Macready.

William Charles Macready, the tragedian was born in London on the 31 of March, 1793. His father was the manager of a provincial theatre combination and the lessee of several theatrical establishments, but he desired his son to follow a different profession. With that view he sent young William Charles to Rugby, and in his sixteenth year, while expecting to proceed to Oxford, his father's affairs became so involved that the son determined to bring to his parents' aid those talents by which he was to become distinguished. In June, 1810, the young aspirant for dramatic honors made his first appearance at Birmingham, England, in the character of "Romeo," and he obtained almost immediate recognition as a valuable actor, and it was not long before his efforts were rewarded with brilliant success. He remained with the company with which his father was connected until 1843, and in the two following years he visited various places in Ireland and Scotland, and greatly increased his reputation, which he began to think, warranted his appearance upon the stage of the British metropolis. His debut upon the London boards was made upon the 16th of September, 1816, when he appeared as "Orestes" in The Distressed Mother, which met with a very favorable impression and the continuation of his engagement was hailed with bountiful signs of approbation, Edmund Kean expressing his surprise and approval. At that time, Kean, Kemble and Young were the attractions of the English stage, and the rising young actor had these great favorites to contend against; under the circumstances his success was as remarkable as it was well earned, and the estimation in which he was held by the public was of the most generous and enthusiastic nature. He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time his reputation steadily increased. His "Virginius," "Mirandola" and "Rob Roy" are said to have been masterly personations, and after success in the first character he speedily took his pre-eminent place as a Shakesperean actor.

Mr. Macready first came to the United States in 1826, and in 1828 visited Paris. He revisited the United States in 1843—44, and again in 1849, on which occasion the celebrated Macready-Forrest riot occurred at the Astor Place Opera House, where Macready was performing. He was attacked by the mob and narrowly escaped with his life. The military suppressed the riot, killing twenty-two men and seriously wounding about thirty more.

Mr. Macready made his last appearance in England, at the Haymarket Theatre, February 26th, 1851. He soon afterward retired to Dorsetshire, whence he removed to Cheltenham, where he has resided until the present time.

A Letter From Philadelphia.

[The following must have been an interrupted letter to some agricultural paper. It came fairly into our possession, however, and as it is fresh and green, (befitting our "beautiful" spring) if nothing else, we give is to our readers.]

MR. EDITOR—I have been in Philadelphia for some days, and having been looking around a little, I wish to put down a few of the peculiarities of this metropolis which strike the stranger. Let me premise by saying that I am one of the peasantry. My chief characteristic is moral simplicity—my chief aim in life is moral felicity. I live so far from any of the great cities that I am not afraid of being annexed or consolidated with the best of them. I, therefore, am not fearful of contracting their expensive tastes, nor of incurring their more expensive taxes.

Philadelphia is a very domestic community. The people are devoted to their families, and to their firesides, or to their "registers;" and if they have not Godliness, and I am told there is much more of that article here than in New York, they have the next best thing, which is "cleanliness." Most of them have comfortable homes, and they take such good care of their health, (or healths) that you wonder they are ever sick at all—the consequence is, they "live long and prosper." In a list of deaths I recently saw in a paper it appeared that eight out of fourteen reached seventy, some went as far as ninty-five.

They never trust the weather, these Philadelphians; you will see them in the street of a cold bright day, or of a hot bright day—all ages, sexes, constitutions (except hod carriers and oystermen,) with umbrellas or large parasols. The beautiful young ladies hang them from belts at their side, where they dangle like the swords of dragoons. Young dandies carry them made of the finest silk, and rolled into the smallest compass. Old men and maids, rich and poor, always have them "along." What the fan is to the Japanese, the umbrella is to the Philadelphian. [I am puzzled as to where the fashion came from. I saw M'lle Aimee at the *Opera Bouffe*, with a parasol strung at her side—I do not know whether she lent or borrowed the fashion.] Their continual distrust of the weather leads the Philadelphians to pay great attention to overcoats and wrappings—they don't believe in any appearance of the heavens, nor of any indication of the thermometer. And if it is too warm to put on their cloaks, coats, and shawls, they never go out for a walk of two squares, without carrying some wrapping or other over their arms. They think they take a good deal of exercise. But if they walk five squares and get tired, they come home in a horse car, you see.

The Philadelphia boy rides on a four wheeled velocipede, which gives him as much labor and excitement as he wants. The little aristocratic boys all ride out in their father's carriages, and look out of the windows very mournfully. They play as gently as so many lambs—and are under the most wholesome restraints.

The Philadelphian is mild in his manner and restricted in his views. He is also subdued in the expression of his opinions. This, perhaps, is owing to the repression which Quakerism has held over this people for two hundred years. When he begins to talk to you, you feel sure that you have struck a rich *lode* of information, but you soon find that you have only hit upon a *pocket*, as the miners call it. It gives out very soon—except in the case of the Philadelphia lawyer or doctor—then, indeed, you can have all the information you can possibly want, and more than you ever dreamed was in the world, but—but—you have to pay for it.

The Philadelphia "Friend" does not examine carefully and personally into the most wicked transactions of society. He does this by deputy. You shall never hear of *him* starting on an excursion to find the wickedest man. He will not touch "pitch," lest he might be defiled. Hence he is liable to be deceived by those from whom he derives his information. Hence, having read pleasant accounts of the Indians, he concludes that ye gentle savage is to be won by moral suasion—that the Modocs are not so *very* bad after all, and that there are no "Rings" nor corruption in the Radical party. He don't know exactly how it is that his party (the Radical) always wins, but is told that it is probably done by the secret voting of the Democrats, in some way. He thinks that Indians and Democrats are "about and about," and thinks that both will be finally subdued into the hand of Friend Ulysses, and he trusts that Friend Grant will desist from fast horses and champagne, and tobacco, and all his other peccadilloes, if, indeed, he ever had any peccadilloes at all. His being a "man of war," and one of the "world's people," does not seem to lessen their quiet admiration of him, and they take their umbrellas and go to see him at the Union League, taking care to leave before the drinking begins.

But the Philadelphians of all sorts are hospitable and humane. They have more hospitals and places of refuge for the afflicted and the poor than are to be found in the same number of people in this whole country. But they are not a "gushing" people. They have treated me, as a stranger, very well, indeed. They have sold me all the goods I wanted, and some of them at prices, which they assured me, were far below the cost. This, you must admit, was good natured, but will not pay in the end.

They have other peculiarities which, if you print this, I may find time to jot down. Your friend,

SYLVANUS.

The Old World.

FRANCE.

Result of the Elections.

PARIS, April 28.—The total result of voting in Paris and other parts of France yesterday to fill the vacancies in the Assembly was the election of three Radicals, four Republicans and one Legititimist. All the journals, except the Radical organs, express surprise at the vote in the department of the Seine. The Conservative papers say it is due to Thiers leaning to the left, and the Republicin journals attribute it to the mistakes in the Assembly. The *Rien* public looks upon Barodets triumph as a serious event, but repudiates the idea that its party is discouraged. The Monarchial press generally regard the election as a terrible awakening for the Conservatives. *Le Temps* pronounce it a warning to the Government. The moderate Republicans who supported Count de Remusat are embarrassed by his defeat. M De Remusat has expressed a desire to resign from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but President Theirs has induced him to remain in office.

The Elections in Paris—A Change Expected in the Ministry.

PARIS, April 28.—Barodets' election to the Assembly will probably cause a change of the Ministry. M. Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, are expected to resign. Camaisau Peraer, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Gravy, late President of the Assembly, are talked of as probably members of the new Cabinet.

Remusat Visits Theirs.

PARIS, April 28.—Evening—Count De Remusats this afternoon visited President Thiers, who appeared to be discouraged. It is reported that when the President first received the news of the Count's defeat he retired to his room and remained one hour alone. There are fears that the Right in the Assembly will now insist on restricting and otherwise modifying universal suffrage.

The Bonapartist journals declare that Conservative Republicanism is dead.

The white frost has destroyed the vines in the vicinity of Lyons. The disaster is similar to that of 1817.

ENGLAND.

The Last Will of Napoleon.

LONDON, April 29.—A *Herald's* special says: The following is the true will of the late Emperor Napoleon, under which letters of administration are now applied for. The estate is sworn to be under one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and this sum is subject to claims which will reduce it one-half.

This is My Will.

I commend my son and my wife to the high authorities of the State, to the people, and to the army. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities requisite for capably conducting the regency, and my son displays a disposition and judgement which will make him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, "Everything for the French people." Let him fix on his mind the writings of

The Prisoner of St. Helena.

Let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence; and finally, let him remember, when circumstances permit, that the cause of the people is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because contemporaries seldom render justice, so that in order to fulfill one's mission one must have faith in and conscientiously appreciate his duty. It is necessary to consider that from heaven above those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the soul of

My Illustrious Uncle

that has always inspired and sustained me, the like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the Empress all my private property. I wish that at the mapority of my son, she shall live at the Elysee, and Biarritz, I trust that my memory will be dear to her and that after my death she will forget whatever unhappiness I may have caused her. With regard to my son let him

Keep as a Talisman

the seal I wore attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother. Let him carefully preserve everything that came to me from the Emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants as I am convinced, that the Empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honor by his piety.

Done, and signed with my hand, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th day of April 1865.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

A Carlist Victory in Spain.

LONDON, April 29.—The Carlist Committee here have received telegrams from Spain reporting that on Thursday last a great victory was won by their friends at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampeluna the Carlists numbering seven hundred, defeated a Republican force of fourteen hundred strong. The battle began at eleven in the morning, and lasted until dusk. The bands commanded by the Cure of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The Republicans were completely routed, with a loss of eighty killed and wounded.

Earthquake.

LONDON, April 30.—A sharp shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Doncaster yesterday.

War Between the Monks.

Advices from Jerusalem state that severe fights have occurred in Bethlehem between the Latin and Greek Monks, and five of the former and six of the latter injured.

Races.

The race for the two thousand guineas stake at the New Market to-day was won by the Gang Forward, Kaiser second and Suleiman third. The betting just before the start was six to one against Gang Forward, two to one against Kaiser and even on Suleiman against the field. Ten horses ran.

GENEVA.

Don Carlos' Chamberlain Arrested.

GENEVA, April 29.—The police of this city have arrested the Chamberlain of Don Carlos, who was starting for Spain with a howitzer packed among his baggage. The Federal Council has approved the action of the police.

AUSTRIA.

The American Commissioners.

VIENNA, April 30.—The scandal about the American Commissioners continues. Mr. Cunningham has been appointed temporary Superintendent of the American section. The cabmen continue on a strike

More Bloody Work.

Terrible Massacre at Fort Garry.

Brutal Murder of all Americans and Half-Breeds in the Vicinity.

TORONTO, April 30.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says: Information has been received, from a trustworthy source, to the effect that some American traders having poisoned Little Knife and Sitting Bull, Sioux chiefs, at Cypress Hill, four hundred and fifty miles from Fort Garry, on British territory, the Siouxs fell on the Post and massacred all the Americans and half-breeds in the vicinity.

The Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arrived reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which ninetein of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the fourth artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the twelfth infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris of the fourth artillery, and others who are missing. Particulars soon.

As a Sample of Their Treachery

and cunning, it may not be amiss to state that a portion of batteries A and K, fourth artillery and Company E, twelfth infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot affording partial cover for some twenty. No sooner had they done so than the Indians, who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity. At that point they numbered twenty-one warriors and detached seven of their number on one side, fourteen remaining on the other, and opened a cross fire on our poor fellows, who could not show a head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury. The rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the number of killed and wounded. Yesterday Captain McKay reported that his

Warm Springs had Taken Four Scalps

This may be the whole, or may be only a portion of the killed Modocs, they being very careful to destroy as far as possible all traces of their casualties by burying the dead in caves, and burning the dead bodies of their wounded in supposed hidden caves. But few of them have been seen so far.

Justice to the Memory

of the gallant dead compels us to record the following well authenticated facts. When Captain Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by a vindictive foe, true his nature as a soldier he sought to cheer the soldiers on to the bitter end, and to obtain if possibl life for life, and to sell their lives dearly, saying: "Men we are surrounded!" "we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble efforts to sustain the courage of his small command, he was ably seconded by Lieutenant Howe and Lieutenant Wright.

After Receiving His Mortal Wound.

he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver among the enemy, before dying. If he was living, he would also write in terms of well deserved praise, of Lieut. Harris, who was similarly situated. Capt. Thomas, with a portion of his battery, K 4th artillery, set an example of bravery and determination to his men, uttering some such sentiments as those already quoted, not that they required such expressions of sentiment when every man would willingly have followed either officer wherever he would chose to lead, yet they show a mutual confidence existing between them. Since they were to fall it is a pity it had not been when opposed to a worthier foe, yet it is

A Mournful Consolation.

That Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe and Lieut. Wright and their soldiers met a soldiers death, in the defence of the Government, and laws of the country.

Of the Men Killed or Wounded

it is perhaps sufficient to say that they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives, and the latter in total or partial disability.

April 30.—8:30 P. M.—The reinforcements sent out under Col. Green together with the killed and wounded are expected momentarily. Heavy rain is now falling and it will be beneficial to the poor wounded men, alleviating their suffering and affording relief to their fevered limbs. Their arrival is anxiously looked for by their more fortunate comrades in camp. Every preparation is made for their proper reception.

When News of the Massacre

reached camp, soldiers who had grown old and grey in service wept like babies for the fate of their officers and comrades.

April 30—6 A. M.—The troops with killed and wounded are returning, in addition to the death list given, add—First Sargeant Robt. S. Romer, Battery A. and Private Jos. Rose Battery K. Fourth artillery, who died yesterday Sergeant Buck, battery A, came in wounded, he was not previously mentioned. In many instances it is difficult to recognize the dead but for some article of dress known to have belonged to them, as

The Indian Barbarity

has defaced their linaments. The friends of those killed would believe, in the present instances, that the Indian policy has effected, indirectly, the death of Col. Canby and an equally noble Christian Dr. Thomas, yet in this city beginning on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst., were a cotinuation of the same policy, but it required the massacre of the 26th to add the crowning feather to the glory due the Indian Bureau supporters.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded.

now in camp: Killed, Capt. Evan Thomas 4th artillery battery A, Lieut. Albion Howe 4th artillery battery A, Private R. S. Romer 4th artillery battery A, Private Parker 4th artillery battery A, Private John Lynch, 4th artillery battery K, Private James Rose 4th artillery battery K, Private Joseph W. Ward 4th artillery Battery K, Private Michael Wallace 4th infantry Company E, Private Greed 12th infantry Company E, Citizen Davies Webber Siserjon county. In addition to the foregoing

Eight Men Were Buried

in the field whose names could not be ascertained, Lieutenant Arthur Cranston and four men of Battery A are still missing. Wounded—Private Joseph B. Roderick Battery A 4th artillery left thigh, Private Mathew Murphy Company E 12th infantry ring finger, Private Jas. McMillan Battery A 4th artillery palm of right hand, Private Jno. H. Gefferd Battery K 4th artillery back and thigh, Corporal Jas. Noble Battery K 4th artillery neck, Private Chas. Cuff Company E 12th infantry hand, Sergeant M. Kennedy Company E 12th infantry right elbow and breast, Private Jas. T. Butler Company E 12th infantry both temples, Private John Higgins Battery K 4th artillery through the hand and shoulder, Private Francks Rolla Battery K 4th artillery leg. Private George Van De Water Company E, 12th Infantry, right hip; Private Wm. McCoy, battery K, Fourth Artillery, right buttock; Private McLaughlin, battery K, Fourth Artillery, both feet and right shoulder; Sergeant Aug. Beek, Fourth Artillery, right arm; First Sergeant Clayton, co E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured, Lieutenant G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back; Surgeon B. Semig, U. S. A., right leg.

Additional List of Killed.

Private Wm. Boyle, company E, 12th Infantry; Private Howard, company E, 12th Infantry, Private Newsburg, company E, 12th Infantry.

A Reconnoisance—List of Killed and Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29, 1873.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoisance composed of batteries "K" and "A" Fourth Artillery and Company "E" Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction of the present Modoc stronghold, Captain E. Thomas of the Fourth Artillery being in command. A dozen or so of Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops having formed a line of skirmishers advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff in the south lava beds, having meanwhile signalled camp, that no Indians could be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices chasms &c., as usual the first position became untenable owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both cross, and enfilading fire.

The Position was so Exposed

that up to the present writing (7 P. M.) only two wounded could go to camp. As nine wounded including Lieutenant Wright of the twelfth infantry had sought shelter in the crevice which was particularly open to the Modocs fire, grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety. So soon as information was received at headquarters in relation to the peril of these parties, troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue. Four companies being ordered out, two of the cavalry from this camp, and two of Col. Masons. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded These latter are returning just now without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows, a bitter cold night at least is before them.

It is barely Possible

from the character of the enemy concerned that some of them no longer heeded cold or heat. Their comrades coming in camp show plainly by their demeanor the heartfelt sorrow they feel for them, but they are powerless in the matter. The wounded so far as can be learned just now are First Sergeant Clifton Company E 12th Infantry, Private John H. Gifford, battery K, 4th artillery, twice; Private John Lynch, battery K, 4th artillery, since dead; Private Joseph J. McLaughlin, battery K, 4th artillery; Private Wm. McCoy, battery K, 4th artillery, Private Michael Wallon, battery K, 4th artillery, since dead; Private Jos. Broderick, battery A, 4th artillery; Lieu. Wright, 12th infantry, reported as dangerously wounded; Lieut. Harris, 4th artillery, struck by a spent ball but not injured much.

The Surprise was Complete.

A dispatch received from Col. Green, first cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday morning shows surprise to have been much more complete and more terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch states that Captain Thomas, and Lieutenant A. K. Howe, of the fourth artillery are killed, Lieut. Harris, fourth artillery badly, perhaps mortally wounded, Lieut. Cranston, fourth artillery, missing. A full list of killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, battery K, and Parker Collins, battery A. were killed; and privates Boyles, of Company E, 12th infantry; one other man of the same company. It is supposed the Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter. In addition to the list given above, First Seargent, Robert S. Reimer, battery A, and private Jno. Higgens, battery "K," Fourth Artillery, are given as badly wounded; Matt Murphy, company "E" Twelfth Infantry, James Noble and Charles Cuff, battery "A" Fourth Artillery, slightly; Acting Assistant Surgeon Besemig, wounded in two places while attending the wounded troops.

The Number of Killed and Wounded.

From the second dispatch sent by Col. Green it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance in camp sixteen men killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, 4th artillery, Lieut. Wright, 12th infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieut. Harris 4th artillery. These added to the number of wounded men above cited show a large percentage of casualties from so small a number of men engaged. Some sixty or sixty-one Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance only where one Modoc has been known to have in his possession, two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork, rock surface ground. Many places which are torn up by volcanic actions leave crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes either of hiding or points of defense. In several instances soldiers, knowing nothing of the topogs raphy, have come unawares on such fissures there, and before they could escape from their positions were confronted with

A Wily Indian Rifle

leveled with finger on trigger. Death, or at least a dangerous wound, was the result too often, and the cowardly red skin escapes by so many paths known only to themselves.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—General Sherman to-day received the annexed dispatch from General Schofield.

LAVA BEDS, April 28.—On the 26th, Major Green, commanding the camp on the west side of the Lava Beds, ordered Captain Thomas, of the 4th Artilllery, and a party of Warm Spring Indians, about seventy soldiers and fourteen Indians, to make a reconnoissance in a southeasterly direction to a point four miles from camp. The party left camp about twelve o'clock noon, reached the designated point and were resting, no Indians having been seen. Suddenly the party was fired upon by the Indians, when upon searching the lava chasms the bodies of Captain Thomas and Lieutenant A. P. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, were found. First Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, has not been found. It is supposed that he was killed. Lieutenant George M. Harris and Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig, were seriously, though I hope not dangerously wounded. Thirteen enlisted men were killed and wounded. All the officers and part of the men remained together and fought like heroes, but the Indians had secured the advantage of the position before being discovered. The remains of the officers will be taken to Yreka to-morrow.

The bodies of four warriors have been found at or near the scene of battle.

Captain Mendenhall reports from Burletsville, and is expected to join on the 30 h.

The Indians occupy a position in the rocks about four miles south of their caves, and it will be impossible to surround them with the force on hand, or those en route to this place.

The circumference of the lava beds is about thirty miles.

General Davis is expected to be here tomorrow.

Alvah Gillem and General Davis started from Yreka for the Lava Beds this morning.

General Sherman, after having a conference with acting Secretary Robeson, telegraphed to Secretary Belknap and the President in a way of consultation as to future army movements.

Friend Hoag.

PARSONS, KS., April 30.—Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed down the road to-day with a delegation of the Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin, who go to select a home in the western part of the Indian Territory for their tribe, which numbers about 1,000 persons.

TOPEKA, KS., April 30.—Full advices from the southwest leave no room to doubt that the recent stories of Indian outrage in that location are pure inventions. There are no hostile or troublesome Indians within one hundred miles of the uttermost settlements.

WRECKED.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GAMBIA

On the Reefs at Java Rocks.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A Rio Janeiro letter gives the particulars of the loss of the French steamer Gambie, which left that port on March 24th, bound for Bordeaux. Like the steamer Atlantic, her officers can only account for her going ashore on the hypothesis that the wind had been prevailing for many days strong and steady from the south and southwest, which occasioned a slight increase in the coast current, and as the night was thick and stormy, it was impossible to see any distance ahead; but the wreck of the Gambie differed from the Atlantic in this, that not one of the great number of passengers on board was lost.

The vessel was due at Bahaia on the 26th, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 27th she went on a reef known as the Java Rocks. As the passengers were all asleep in their rooms, the sudden blow to the steamer awoke them, and occasioned the greatest confusion and alarm. The prompt decision and conduct of the officers, however, served in a great measure to allay the excitement. The vessel's launches were lowered and manned, and by six o'clock in the morning the passengers had all been safely landed at the town of Abrantes.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.

The Loose Manner in Which the Affairs of the Bank were Conducted.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Tribune* tomorrow publishes the following: The Receiver of the Atlantic Bank yesterday completed the list of depositors and the amounts to their credit, but refused to give a copy to the *Tribune* reporter.

The examination was also made by the Receiver of the special loan account, and some of the most singular illustrations ever brought to light show the loose manner in which the affairs of the bank were conducted by the defaulting cashier. These were of such a character as to indicate that not only criminality on the part of Painter, but suggested to some of the depositors, who learned the facts, that Painter had confederates as desperate as himself. The special loan account shows that over $340,000 have been loaned on securities, all of which have disappeared. Of this announcement L. H. Niles, of No. 8 Broad street, one of Painter's brokers, and as far as known his only broker, had received ninety thousand dollars, and J. H. Conover, a clerk of Niles, who is said to receive only a small salary, named by some persons as low as eight dollars a week, had borrowed thirty-five thousand dollars. Nearly all these loans were made by Niles and Conover, within the last three months. Only one loan of $10,000 is entered as having been made previous to 1873, and this was as late as November, 1872. All securities deposited by Niles and Conover are among those said to have been stolen.

The books of the bank show that that concern was indebted to Niles to the amount of $50,000, represented to have been deposited by him, but Niles yesterday appeared before Receiver Strong, and on being asked the amount of his claim against the bank said it was between two and three hundred dollars. This extraordinary discrepancy continued to puzzle the receiver and the accountants until the close of the examination last night. The receiver has caused inquiry to be made into the standing and credit of all of Painter's alleged brokers, and the mercantile agencies reports render still more suspicious their large operations. Further inquiry into the accounts revealed that within twenty-four hours of the collapse one of the directors had overdrawn the account of his firm to the amount of six thousand dollars.

OHIO.

Ohio Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—In the House this morning the Senate bill to graduate the salaries of the chief executive officers of the benevolent and penal institutions of Ohio, and the Senate bill to authorize the incorporation of an Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In the Senate the House joint resolution providing for examination into the laws governing freights and fares on railways was adopted. The House bill to require officers of separate or special school district of Ohio to report their indebtedness to the State Auditor. The House joint resolution instructing the State Auditor to make investigation as to the payment of taxes by railroad and telegraph companies, was adopted.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1873.

President Meredith called the Constitutional Convention to order.

For the first time since the assembling of the Convention there were no memorials, petitions or resolutions presented.

On motion of Gen. Lilly, of Carbon, the Convention went into Committee of Whole on the Judiciary report, Gen. White, of Indiana, in the chair.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in a Circuit Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions for each county; in Justices of the Peace, and such other courts not on record as the Legislature may determine, under civil jurisdiction not exceeding three hundred dollars, and with such criminal jurisdiction and powers as shall be conferred by law; and no courts of record other than those herein designated shall be established—was read.

Mr Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny, opposed the section. He thought that no necessity for Circuit Courts in the Commonwealth existed, and moved to amend by striking out the words Circuit Courts.

Mr Armstrong, of Lycoming, defended the section, and proceeded to define the meaning and purpose of the proposed Circuit or intermediate Court for the relief of the Supreme Court.

Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia offered the following substitute: That the judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, in Courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish

Ruled to be not in order at the present time.

Mr. Meredith, President, suggested that the member from Allegheny, Mr. Purviance, withdraw his amendment, to allow Judge Woodward to offer his substitute, which was done, and Judge Woodward renewed his motion, and took the floor in its support. He did not agree with the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Purviance), who had renewed his amendment to strike out "Circuit Courts," as defined in his substitute, and set forth in the fourth section of his minority report, as follows:

That the Legislature shall, at its first session after this constitution takes effect erect several counties of the State into a convenient number of circuits, not exceeding twelve; each circuit to consist of contiguous or adjacent counties, to be as nearly equal in population and legal business as possible, and for each of said circuits the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Circuit Judge, and said Circuit Judge shall during his term of office reside within the circuit for which he was appointed; shall hold his office for the term of twelve years, if he shall so long behave well, and shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, less than the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court, but more than the salary of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas or District Court, but which salary shall not be diminished by taxation or otherwise during his continuance in office. The Circuit Court in each Circuit shall consist of said Circuit Judge as its presiding officer, and of all law judges within the Circuit. They shall arrange for holding as many terms of Court in banc each year as business may require. Terms of court in banc shall be held in any county of the circuit as the Court may appoint, and be held by any five Judges of the circuit as they may agree among themselves, and of the number holding a term in banc three shall be a quorum. If the Circuit Judge is unable for any cause to preside at a term in banc, the judge whose commission is oldest of those holding the term shall preside. Said Circuit Court shall have no original, but only an appellate jurisdiction. All civil cases in law or equity decided by Courts of Common Pleas, or District Courts, or in of the courts of civil jurisdiction that may be created by law, shall be removable by way of appeal into the proper Circuit Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and the evidence upon which the inferior court rendered its degree or judgment shall be fully certified, if required by either party, into the Circuit Court by the Judge who rendered the decree or judgement, and thereupon the Circuit Court shall, after due hearing and consideration, affirm, modify and reverse said decree of judgment. If a new trial be awarded as part of the judgment of the Circuit Court, the same may be had before the Judge who tried the cause or before the Circuit Judge in the county, or any other county of the circuit as the Court may appoint, and the same cause may come again before the Court for review; and when a final judgment or decree shall be entered by the Circuit Court the same shall conclude the rights of all parties to the record, unless said Circuit Court or any of the judges who sat at the hearing, shall allow a writ of errors to remove the cause into the Supreme Court. If such allowance be made, a writ of error shall issue out of the Supreme Court to said Circuit Court, and be proceeded on as in other cases. Whenever the Supreme Court in any case shall award a writ of *venire facias de novo* a new trial shall be had in the court where the cause originated, and shall be again removable into and reviewable by the Circuit Courts as in other cases, with right to a second writ of error if allowed as aforesaid. In no case shall a Judge of the Circuit Court take part in the decision of a cause tried before him in the Common Pleas or District Court, though he may sit at the argument as an assessor. The Circuit Judge, besides performing the duties of President of Circuit Court, may hold special courts, criminal and civil, in any county of his circuit, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and all motions for new trial or in arrest of judgment in criminal cases tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer shall be removable by waving appeal into the Circuit Court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and the judgment of the Circuit Court as such cases shall be conclusive and final.

Without reaching a vote, the Committee rose to sit again this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1873.

The Convention was called to order by President Meredith at 10 o'clock. Mr. Kayne, of Fayette, Chairman of the Committee on Commissions, Offices, Oaths of Office and Incompatibility of Office, presented a report, which was laid on the table.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole on the Judiciary Report, General White, of Indiana, in the chair.

Section 2 being under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, was taken up. The amendments proposed were withdrawn.

Judge Woodward offered the second section of his minority report, as follows:

Judges of all the above named Courts of Record, and of such other Courts of Record as the Legislature may establish, shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; they shall be men of good moral character, learned in the law, who have attained the age of thirty years, and who have had at least five years practice in some of the courts of record of this Commonwealth; the said Judges shall appoint the clerks for their respective courts, exact adequate security for the faithful discharge of their duties and appoint all the necessary criers and tipstaves: but it shall not be competent for the legislature to impose upon said Judges the choice or election of any other officers, commissioners, inspectors, superintendents, or other agents, whether civil, municipal or corporate, not to assign to said judges or any of them, any extra judicial duties whatever. Said judges shall hold no office, whether Federal, State, municipal or corporate, nor receive fees, rewards, perquisites, emoluments or traveling expenses, while holding and exercising the office of Judge of aforesaid courts.

The General Assembly may, for cause entered upon their journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defence, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all members elected to each House.

Associate Judges not learned in the law shall be continued upon the bench of Common Pleas until the expiration of their respective commissions, and thereafter said office shall be abolished.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny, renewed his amendment, as follows:

The Supreme Court shall consist of nine members; the State shall be divided into districts, Eastern, Middle and Western, as nearly equal in population as may be, in each of which three judges, to be elected, whose term of office shall be fifteen years, but who shall be ineligible to re-election; the judges of each district shall sit in banc within their districts, commencing on the first Monday of December of each year, remaining in session until they have gone through with their respective lists, the decisions made in each district to be suspended until reviewed. The judges of the three districts shall on the first Monday of May of each year and as often as they may designate, at the seat on their middle district, hold a court of review, in which opinions previously written, and before being promulgated shall be reviewed and finally disposed of.

Until otherwise directed by law, the Eastern district shall be composed of the city of Philadelphia and counties of Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. The Middle district of all other counties east of the Allegheny mountains. The Western District of all the counties west of the Alleghenies mountains, including Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk and McKean.

Judge Woodward argued in favor of the main points in his section, and then read a written argument in favor of taking the office of judge of election from the people.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) objected to an extension of time.

The Committee rose in order to rescind a rule of the House, and innumerable motions were made to effect the desired result.

Mr. Lawrence moved to suspend the rules, so as to allow the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Woodward) to conclude his remarks.

After discussion of the question for nearly twenty minutes, the yeas and nays were called on Mr. Lawrence's motion, and it was agreed to—yeas 71; nays 29.

Not Confident.

The Boston *Post* says:

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, one of the sturdiest legal minds the country has produced, finds Pennsylvania's case a hard one to apply a remedy to. The diagnosis is easy enough, but the result of that primary formula is so discouraging that he suggests rather than prescribes, and is more hopeful than confident. The glory of Pennsylvania lies in her past, and in Mr. Black's late speech before the Constitutional Convention he centred all his State pride in that time when the aims and purposes of the Commonwealth's lawmakers were independence, justice, peace and good order; when to be a member of the State Legislature was a passport to honor and admiration everywhere, from a Parisian drawing-room to a peasant's cottage. But he traces its decline until he reaches the degradation with which the last body clothed themselves, thereby leaving a stench in the nostrils of the whole world. The Constitution should address itself to the purification of such a mass of political corruption, but this Herculean labor staggers the invention of even so clear a mind as Mr. Black's. He proposes to confine the power of the Legislature within as narrow limits as possible, and require members to take an oath at the end of the session that they have not listened to private solicitation nor taken any bribe, nor knowingly done any act in an official capacity interdicted by the fundamental law. This, he thinks, would act as a check upon all who were not "moral monsters;" but probably his estimate of the number included in that class is too charitable, and far short of the real and startling figures. The last Legislature has certainly made a very discouraging exhibit of any moral leaven which could work out its own salvation.

Sand Storms in Colorada.

You are walking along the street in the midst of an atmosphere which seems to quiver in the ardent heat, when you notice, writes a correspondent, two or three miniature whirlwinds, and straws and bits of paper go scurrying heavenward. This is the signal, and about this time the old residents can generally be seen making for safe quarters. In less than a minute there is a rush and roar; the heavens assume a pepper-and-salt color; and the Wahoe zephyr, so graphically described by Twain, comes down "jest a rippin'." Great clouds and pillars of dust go whirling through the street, or lodge in every nook and cranny, while the luckless pedestrian is pelted with pebbles and compelled to haul to. Hats, caps, umbrellas, blankets, and other articles, can be seen sailing here and there, while occasionally a tent or light frame house strickes in, by way of variety. It is some consolation to know that these storms do not last long, and that, at the close, Dame Nature settles down into a more delightful mood than ever.

A Steubenville Mystery.

Near the mouth of Willis Creek, near Steubenville some workmen engaged in excavating the foundation for a building, a day or two since, found the remains of a skeleton beneath the surface of the ground in a sitting posture. The lower parts of the body were very much decayed. Nothing was found with the skeleton except an old bone-handled case knife, half rusted away. It is thought that the man came to his death by violence, although by what means is unknown and there is no information to lead to his identity.

CHICAGO.

A Bankrupt Telegraph Company

CHICAGO, April 26.—Judge Blodgetle, in the District Court this morning, granted the petition of John C. Hilton and the National Bank of Chicago for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Great Western Telegraph Company. Counsel for the company entered a motion for a review of the proceedings before the Circuit court, and prayed that pending such review no warrant of seizure issue. The motion was granted by Court.

Postoffice Robber Sentenced.

The Burlington, Kas., postoffice robbery case which has excited so much interest was finished to-day in the United States District court by the sentence of the accused, Jasper N. Gesey, to pay a nominal fine and costs and to serve four years in the penitentiary. Gersey has been in jail over a year, and this was his second trial.

Singular Explosion.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A singular explosion occured last evening at No. 169 West Madison street, in a clothes cleaning and dying establishment. The room in which the garments were being cleansed with benzine became so filled with gas that it caught fire from a stove and exploded, filling the room with the flame. A little child of the proprietor, L Harding, was so burned that its life is despaired of, and Harding himself received severe injuries, as did also Robert Simpson, an employee.

Stabbing Affair.

At Springfield, Illinois, yesterday afternoon, Andrew Orson, belonging to the Great Eastern Circus Company, was fatally stabbed Samuel Wood, a canvassman, in the employ of the same company. Wood was arrested and committed to jail at Quincy, Ill., yesterday.

A Band of Robbers.

Detective Flanigan, of Chicago, arrested a band of six thieves, who for three years past, have been committing depredation on the freight yard of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Toledo Wabash and Western Railroads at Quincy, Three of the gang have been in the employ of the roads for years, and their confederates were located in the immediate vicinity of the freight yards, and their robberies have amounted to thousands of dollars.

Fruit Growing Association.

J. E. Chamberlain, President of the St. Joseph Fruit Growers, Association, Michigan, announces as the result of a tour of observation through the fruit farms of that region, that so many perch-buds are alive that sanguine fruit growers estimate the crop of peaches at one-third a full crop. The peach trees killed by the severe cold were mostly old, sickly trees. Apples never looked better. The pear-trees, are unhurt. Grapes promise abundant crops. Strawberries are in splendid condition and will yield a full crop, and cherries and plums promise equally as well.

MEMPHIS.

Bank Suspension, Races, and Fire.

MEMPHIS, April 26—The Memphis Life and General Insurance Bank, D. B. Malloy, President, suspended this morning. Liabilities, $250,000; which, it is said, are fully secured by assets.

The races next week promise to be very good. A large number of stables have arrived from New Orleans, and others are expected to-day.

A special to the *Avalanche* says that the town of Moriana Arkansas, was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday, Loss, $50,000. The principal losers are W. Colter, Griffin & Banks, dry goods store, Nunley & Lotton's drug store, also the postoffice and telegraph office. The Odd Fellows were celebrating on that day with a grand procession.

A Town in Tennessee Destroyed—A Hotel on Fire—Women and Firemen Injured.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—The village of Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night. No particulars, The loss is estimated at $150,000.

PATTERSON, April 27.—A fire in the St. Charles Hotel, opposite the Erie depot, this forenoon, completely gutted the first floor, and the whole building was considerably damaged by fire and water. A number of the boarders narrowly escaped with their lives by leaping from the upper windows upon the adjoining buildings. One man, who jumped from the third story to the ground, was very badly hurt. Two women were seriously injured, and several firemen were nearly suffocated.

DETROIT.

Navigation Opened.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—Dispatches this evening from the North indicate the speedy opening of navigation. At dark four propellers were abreast of McGulphin's Point, Straits of Makinaw, slowly working through the ice. The steamer Kewenaw which left here a few days since, arrived in Thunderbay this afternoon, having succeeded in reaching Detroit without meeting serious obstructions.

Hon. Levi Walker, of Flint, represent tative from Genesee county, died at Lansing this morning.

WASHINGTON.

More Back Pay Returned.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McGrath, into the conduct of American Commissioners be made public as soon as received. Ex-representatives Cox and Peters have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Balances in the Treasury to-day: Currency, $1,883,399; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,600,000; coin, $67,193,468, including coin certificates $26,268,400; legal tenders outstanding, $357,942,286.

NEW ORLEANS.

Gambling to be Suppressed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—By order of the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief of Police McDonough to-day, served notice on keepers of all gambling houses in the city that it is the unqualified determination of the Police Commissioners to suppress gambling houses and that every means at their command will be used to accomplish this end In compliance with this order all gambling houses in the city are closed to-night.

CLEVELAND.

A Strike Among the Sailors.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—A sailors strike commenced here on Friday afternoon for an increase from $2 to $2 50 per day. Several loaded vessels from which men had struck will be towed through to their destination by tugs. The vessel captains express a determination to resist the strike and are confident of success. Measures have been taken by the city authorities to prevent any disturbances.

CASUALTIES.

A Lady Killed.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—As the southern train on the Memphis and Louisville railroad approached Trezvant station to-day, a lady named Mrs. Elliott, attempted to cross the track in front of the engine. She was run over and instantly killed.

Jack Frost.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—There was frost here last night. Corn is nipped, and fruit and vegetables are sensibly damaged in this locality and through middle Tennesse.

COLUMBIA, April 26.—There was heavy frost and ice made here this morning. The young cotton was killed in this vicinity. Cold weather is reported in the upper country.

BASE BALL.

Athletics vs. Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Three thousand people witnessed the base ball game to-day between the Athletic and Baltimore clubs. The former were the victors. Score 11 to 4.

WASHINGTON.

Suspended Vienna Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition that have been suspended are Legrand B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles F. Spang, who are now in Vienna, and Jackson S. Schultz, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Samuel G. Ward, William T. Blodgett, and James Renevick will act until the suspensions are removed or permanent Commissioners are appointed. The Scientific and Honorary Commissioners do not come under the quetation of the suspension order.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the matter of controversy between the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company involving possession of fifty thousand acres of land, and growing out of over lapping land grants. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the first named company is entitled to the lands.

It is expected at the War Department that General Davis, who left San Francisco this morning for the Modoc country will arrive there, and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

Bonds for the Syndicate.

Levi L. Lackey, Private Secretary to President Wm. O Avery, Chief Clerk of Internal Revenue Office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of Secretary of Treasury, left this city to-night for New York, and will sail for Europe to-morrow in charge of bonds for the syndicate.

PIOUTE INDIANS.

Trouble from Them is Expected.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this State, lately disappeared well armed for the mountain. It is supposed they have gone to join their mountain bands in the North Pallisides, from whom trouble is anticipeted. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains Eastward and Southward for several nights past. The Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. A large number of Piutes are still in this vicinity but are perfectly quiet.

STOKES.

The Decision Not Expected Before May 6th.

NEW YORK, April 24.—At the conclusion of Mr. Phelps' address to-day, Judge Fullerton addressed the court for the people, principally on the question of malice and the difference between statute and common law on the subject. Mr. Tremaine made the closing argument. The decision of the court is not expected before May 6th.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Tierney Wins the Fight.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The prize fight between Tierney and Sloane took place to-day on Long Island. Twenty rounds were fought in one hour and two minutes, and Tierney was decided the winner. Sloane had two teeth knocked out and badly bruised. Tierney had his nose broken and eyes closed.

BOSTON.

A Murderer Surrenders to the Authorities.

BOSTON, April 24.—Mark Boothby, who killed his wife in Edgeworth yesterday, has surrendered to the authorities.

Cure of Stammering.

Very gratifying results have been obtained by M. Chervir, a physician of Lyons in treating the vicious habit of stammering. A commission appointed to investigate the working of Dr. Chervin's system, put under his treatment eight patients, varying in age from ten twenty-nine years, all of whom stammered in their speech to a most painful degree. Some of the patients had been stammerers from early infancy, while others owed the habit to nervous shock. In ten days after they were first placed under the care of M. Chervin they were all able to speak without stammering, and at the end of three weeks were discharged perfectly cured. The mode of treatment is as follows: The patient is taught by means of a large number of exercises, to pronounce with distinctness vowels, consonants, syllables, and sentences. Great attention is paid to the regulating of the act of inspiration. A slow but normal inspiration is taken at certain intervals, and this is succeeded by an even, continuous, and loud expirations, during which pronunciation is effected. Twenty days are devoted to the treatment, the time being divided three periods; one of silence, to break up the old habit; one in which the patient is taught to speak slowly and deliberately; and a third, wherein he acquires the practice of speaking fluently, and without clipping his words.

LECTURERS and platform speakers generally will be pleased to learn that a St. Louis man has invented a machine for eating peanuts which entirely disposes of both the noise and the shells.

Wonders of the Yellowstone Region.

Major-General John Gibbon, of the regular army, recently delivered an interesting lecture on "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," in the course of which he said. When Lewis and Clarke, more than sixty years ago, made their celebrated expedition to the Rocky Mountains, they were arrested in their voyage at the Great Falls of the Missouri. Once above the falls, they pursued their way in boats to what is called the Three Forks of the Missouri. The river is here divided into three branches, which they named the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallitin. The Gallitin runs through a most beautiful and productive valley, and at the head of it now stands Fort Ellis. From Fort Ellis we reach by a good wagon road the valley of the Yellowstone, which we ascend until we reach Gardener's River, which is tributary to the Yellowstone. Why it is called Gardener's River it is hard to discover, for no gardener who knew his business would ever think of settling there; but desolate as is the country in appearance, it contains a wonder that can probably be seen nowhere else upon the earth's surface, and America alone, I believe, has her "frozen cascades"—falling waters turned literally to stone. On the 8th of August we saw our first mud geyser, and waited three hours, in a storm of rain and sleet, to see it "go of." The eruption takes place once in about three and a half hours. As our watches pointed to the hour, the water in the crater suddenly began to boil violently, and to conceal the rim at the crater, and a column of muddy water shot up into the air ten or twelve feet, and fell back like a graceful fountain. Close by the mud geyser is the spring called the Grotto, where a vast column of steam issues from a cavern in the side of the hill, with an opening five feet in diameter. So hot is the steam from the mouth of the Grotto, that it is only when the wind wafts it aside that one dares to look in. Close by is the Giant's Cauldron, where a dense column of steam is constantly escaping, with a roar which shakes the ground for a considerable distance around. We entered a pretty little valley with a bright, clear stream flowing into Lake Madison, then in full view, nestling in the midst of high hills and gaily sparkling in the sunlight. One fact of interest regarding Lake Madison may be mentioned. Until last summer this Lake was supposed to be the headwaters of the Madison river, which is the middle branch of the Missouri, situated on the eastern slope of the continent, and no one ever dreamed of its flowing in any other than an easterly direction. Professor Hayden's explorations of last summer demonstrated the fact that the waters from Lake Madison actually flow into Snake River, and thence by the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. All these are included in a territory about sixty miles square, in the northwest corner of Wyoming Territory, set apart by Congress as the National Park of the United States.

Sand Storms in Colorado.

You are walking along the street in the midst of an atmosphere which seems to quiver in the ardent heat, when you notice, writes a correspondent, two or three miniature whirlwinds, and straws and bits of paper go scurrying heavenward. This is the signal, and about this time the old residents can generally be seen making for safe quarters. In less than a minute there is a rush and roar; the heavens assume a pepper-and-salt color; and the Wahoe zephyr, so graphically described by Twain, comes down "jest a rippin'." Great clouds and pillars of dust go whirling through the street, or lodge in every nook and cranny, while the luckless pedestrian is pelted with pebbles and compelled to haul to. Hats, caps, umbrellas, blankets, and other articles, can be seen sailing here and there, while occasionally a tent or light frame house strickes in, by way of variety. It is some consolation to know that these storms do not last long, and that, at the close, Dame Nature settles down into a more delightful mood than ever.

THE Chinese in California subsist largely upon rice, the product of their native country. The exportation of rice has long been forbidden in China, and the law is now to be enforced. So the Celestials on our Pacific coast will be compelled to learn to eat flour.

IN San Francisco, recently, a Chinese patient in a delirious condition escaped from the small pox hospital, and without any clothing on rushed wildly through several streets, eventually taking refuge in a passing car. The other occupants of the car speedily vacated their seats, and left the Celestial in undisputed possession. He was finally lassoed and taken back to the hospital.

THIRTY-SEVEN covers are laid on the Imperial table at the villa of the Empress of Russia in Sorrento. The Empress and her suite have one hundred and fifty waiting men and women, and the Imperial liveries are green and gold, and the domestics wear a long black cloak with a red sash, a black cap with a gold band and a red cockade.

THE fact that a New York murderer, upon being arraigned for trial, has actually pleaded guilty, may be regarded as one of the extraordinary events of the time. Robert P. Bleckley, who killed his niece, "Maud" Merrill, upon being called for trial, told the Court that he wanted to plead guilty of murder in the first degree; that he had killed his niece, was not insane, and was willing to suffer the consequences.

THE students of Williston, Mass., indulged in a smart "rush," on Friday morning last, which for a time threatened to end in a serious affray. It appears that they still clung to the obsolete college custom which forbids the wearing of tall hats by any save seniors. The middle classmen, thinking it high time that the custom was abolished in the seminary as in the colleges, attended chapel in a body, on Friday, wearing the offensive hats. After the service, the seniors attempted to assert their rights by a general onslaught upon the dissenters, who replied by a free use of stout canes, with which they had provided themselves. The melee was terribly earnest, and the blows which fell destructively upon the hats, inflicted many severe and at the time it was feared some serious injuries. It was reported that two of the students had their skulls fractured, but this happily proved to be an exaggeration. The fight lasted about five minutes, and resulted in a pretty substantial victory for the juniors, who will hereafter wear their "plugs" in triumph.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

APPALLING ARRAY OF ACCIDENTS.

Sudden Death on the Railroad and From Other Causes.

Yesterday was peculiarly prolific of fatal accidents, the details of which are almost too harrowing for extended notice, and which, when placed in juxtaposition, can scarcely fail to make the reader shudder.

TWO CASUALTIES ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Fort Wayne Railroad platform at the Union Depot, the victim of which was Henry Cunningham, aged about twenty-eight years. The deceased was standing ready to couple two cars to the train, which were being pushed towards him, when he was crushed between the bumpers. Life was extinct before he could be extricated. Coroner West was summoned and held an inquest on the body. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The remains will be taken to New Castle where the father of the deceased resides.

A resident of Allegheny, named William Valiance, was found on Wednesday night, hanging through the trestle-work, near Brown & Brownell's mills, Youngstown, Ohio, badly mangled and dead. Deceased was a locomotive fireman, employed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and it is supposed that he was caught accidentally in the machinery and thrown under and run over by the cars. The Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict accordingly. He leaves a wife living in Allegheny.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PAN HANDLE.

Yesterday morning a brakeman named James Williams, on the Pan Handle Railroad, met with an accident that rendered the amputation of both his legs necessary. As his train neared the north end of the tunnel, by some cause unknown, he fell and was caught between the cars. The train was immediately stopped and everything that might avail was done for his relief. He was conveyed to his home on Pike street, where he died about noon. He leaves a wife and six small children in comparatively destitute circumstances. Coroner West held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Patrick McMahon, the man who was run over by a coal car in Hartley's mines, up Saw Mill Run, the fore part of this week, died on Thursday night, after suffering great agony.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Joseph Marland, a muck roller at the Keystone Iron Works, Fourteenth ward. The deceased was a native of Ireland, a single man about 38 years of age, and had been employed at the works for three or four years. At noon he appeared to be in good health. After finishing a heat he went out into the blacksmith shop, sat down, and in a few minutes fell over dead. Dr. Donnelly gave it as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease, and the jury found accordingly.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations of the G. A. R.—Proposed Parade of the Eighteenth Division.

The County Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have resolved to adhere to last year's arrangements, and also that all soldiers, whether members of the Grand Army of the Republic or not, be requested to hold mass meetings to further these arrangements, to be held on the north and south sides of the rivers, as well as in this city. The churches are requested to hold memorial services the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, and also that the citizens generally close their places of business and participate in the ceremonies on the 30th of May.

The ceremonies of the day will be brought to a close by a public meeting to be held in Library Hall, when an oration will be delivered by H. B. Swoope, Esq., and other exercises held.

Sherman Post 88 G. A. R., of Allegheny City, at a recent meeting, appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements for the proper observance of "Memorial Day," May 30th. This committee met at Post headquarters on Saturday evening and organized by electing John C. Donaldson permanent Chairman, and Wm. H. Graham Secretary. The following sub-committees were appointed: On Programme, D. W. Riggs, M. D., Chairman; on Invitation, Wm. H. Graham, Chairman; on Soldiers' Meetings, W. W. Tyson, Chairman; on Music, W. S. McCormack, Chairman; on Printing, A. S. Pentecost, Chairman.

A committee from Post 151, G. A. R., met at Alderman Hoer's office on Saturday night to make arrangements for Decoration Day. A plan of operations was agreed upon and a meeting called for this evening to make definite arrangements.

The G. A. R's. of the South Side object to joining the general procession on Decoration Day, as they have as much as they can do on their own side, without visiting the cemeteries of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

It is the intention of General Pearson to order a grand parade and inspection of all the troops in this division on the 30th of May. Efforts will be made to make the turnout the finest that has yet occurred in this city, and the efficiency and numbers of each company will be carefully inspected, with a view of reporting for disbandment such as do not come up to the standard.

Meteorological.

Last November's Equinox was promptly continued all day yesterday at intervals in three or four brilliant demonstrations of snow storm. Odes to (the coming) May are now in order, and from the present look-out, will present a fine field for the purest fiction. No wonder that Tennyson's "Queen of the May" died of consumption, for it must have been germinated in just such weather as we have at present, and the conclusion of Aytoun's parody is made very appropriate for the first day of the next month:

"If you would do a favor to your poor desponding child,
Draw me a view [illegible] sky punch, mother—and, mother, [illegible]
It mild."

We have a valuable gift to bestow on any one who shall find a rustic violet or apple blossom in the county as big as a pin's head.

Neuralgia Cured!

There is no type of disease more annoying than neuralgia, and anything calculated to give it relief is regarded as a blessing. A remedy has, however, been discovered that not only furnishes relief but completely cures neuralgia. It is called Neuril, and it is sold only at Mr. J. McGann's popular up town drug depot, corner of Fith avenue and Ross street.

apr12,w&s1m

OBITUARY.

John Francis Kirkpatrick.

Mr. John Francis Kirkpatrick, late of the firm of W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., of this city, died on Friday, aged forty six. He was related to Judge Kirkpatrick, and was a gentlemen well known and generally beloved. He was an officer of the Ninth Pennsylvania reserves, during the late war, and achieved a good record as a soldier. At the battle of Malvern hill, he was wounded in the arm, and never fully recovered from the injury.

New Catholic Church for the south Side.

This week the contract will be given for the erection of a new German Catholic Church on the corner of Sarah and Twenty-eighth streets South Side, to be called St. Peter's, Rev. J. B. Duffner, Pastor. The style of architecture will be gothic. The edifice will be built of brick with stone trimmings, and will cost between $60,000 and $75,000. The length of the building will be 170 feet, by 70 feet wide. The steeple is to be 172 feet in height making it among the tallest in the city. The present church, on Gerry alley, will be turned into a school house for the children of the congregation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MINERAL WATERS.

BLUE LICK! FRESH SARATOGA!

ALL VARIETIES.

FROST'S MAGNETIC GETTYSBURG WATER

MISSISOQUOI WATER.

All the above waters are received fresh, direc from the Springs, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genito organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb2 7:dyd

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed any where. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffector defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in luigence, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office entrance, yet retired—No. 208 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Send for pamphlet free. Cures changed.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 20 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurately treated. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 208 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar6:1yd&w1

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for young men from the effects of Errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars Sent Free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. :eod6m

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COMPANION TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information to those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and first avenue.

mar8:w-s&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 223 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29:6mW

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,
Butler county, Pa.

March 25, 1873. mar29-6tW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa., any person indepted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

apr12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL, Adm'r.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face, without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

1da9-1t EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the coun

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

161st Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

o be Drawn Monday, June 2d, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500
Ten prizes 100

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $300; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $300 each, five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $40 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class E to be Drawn May 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	26 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2446 ST. LOUIS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercease Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'f'g Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $5 to $40. Revolvers, $4 to $25. Flasks, Pouches, and Material for Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to and goods sent C. O. D. to any point in the U. S.

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS. AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, seeds men, feb 6 &StW 127 Liberty street.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, hunter, boy, farmer, and in EVERY HOUSEHOLD. Reliable and correct. Great watch-size, strong movement, glass crystal, all in a solid ORIDIUM case. WARRANTED to keep correct time and to keep in order one family year—for two years. Its perfection of mechanism within and beauty without, will please and astonish all who see it. The price (including postage, &c.) is only $1.50 for [illegible] Address, [illegible] Send for Circulars. Orders promptly filled. Address, KING & CO., Bridgeport, Ct.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1873.

President Meredith presented a letter from Hon. Linn Bartholomew, resigning his seat in the Conventions, which was not accepted, a large majority of the delegates voting against the motion to accept.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The disposition of the members seems to be to get down to work, and consequently the usual resolution to change the hours of meeting and adjourning was ignored this morning, to the great relief of the majority, and the Convention went at once n Committee of the Whole on the railroad question, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the chair. The eighth section, as follows, came up for debate:

"No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or throogh this State shall make any discrimination in charges for the carriage of either freight or passengers, against the people thereof, and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this state on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through this State, on the works owned or controlled by such corporation, and no higher rate per ton per mile shall be charged for the transportation of goods or higher rate per mile for passengers than shall be charged for like service in this State to the people of other States, and the rates of freight for the same classes of freight shall be uniform, and the charges for freights or passengers shall for equal distances be the same, and a higher charge shall never be made for a shorter distance than is made for a longer distance, and no drawback shall either directly or indirectly be allowed.

Mr. Gowen (Phila.) opposed the c use that the rates "shall be uniform," and proceeded to show the unfairness of such a provision and the impossibility of prescribing toll on roads which has cost millions of dollars and others which had cost but some hundreds of thousands. He thought that the proper phraseology should be that no unjust discrimination shall be made in the charges for freights and the rates of passengers.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) offered the following as a substitute for the section:

"All railroads and canals are hereby declared public highways, upon which, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, all persons having an equal right of having their persons and property transported, at rates of fair, freight and tolls which shall be the same to all, never higher for a shorter distance than for a longer distance upon the same road; and for equal distances always the same; and the legislature may by law determine the maximum rates."

Mr. Baer advocated his substitute at length, and was succeeded on the floor by Messrs. Howarh (Allegheny), Cochran (York), and others.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1873.

MISTELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Messrs. Campbell (Phila.) and Purviance (Allegheny) presented memorials from merchants and other business men, urging the Convention to adopt certain sections in the article on railroads and canals.

Mr. Patton (Bradford) offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce be requested to report the following article, as supplementary to their report:

The Legislature shall, before the fourth day of July, 1876, and in each period of twenty years thereafter, authorize a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, and the publication of the report of the same. Referred to the Committee.

M. Hall Stanton offered a resolution that the report of the Judiciary be made the special order for the fourth Monday of May. Laid on the table.

The Committee on Cities any City Charters invited the delegates of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to meet in conference in the hall on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, to consider the report on cities and city charters.

The members who desire to visit the floral exhibition at Horticultural Hall, this evening, were invited to assemble this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the La Pierre House.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the chair.

The ninth section was read as follows:

All railroads and canals are declared public highways, and all individuals, partnerships and corporations shall have equal right to transport persons and property thereon, except officers and partnerships or corporations composed in whole or in part of officers of each respective railroad or canal, who are hereby prohibited from engaging in the business of forwarding or transporting on the lines thereof; and all regulations adopted by the companies owning, controlling or managing such railroads or canals having the effect of hindering or discriminating against individuals, partnerships or corporations, except as above excepted in the transportation of property on such railroads and canals, shall be void, and no railroad corporation, nor any lessee or manager of the works thereof, shall make any preference in their own favor or between individuals, partnerships and companies shipping and transporting thereon, in furnishing cars or motive power, but shall supply the same in equal rateable proportions to each shipper or transporter in the order in which cars and motive power shall be called for and needed by them as shippers or transporters on said railroad."

Messrs. Dodd (Venango) and Purviance (Allegheny) moved amendments, and the subject was debated at length by Messrs. Patterson, J. W. F White, Purviance and Howard (Allegheny), Lear (Bucks) and others, the discussion taking an astonishingly wide range, and in several instances having no bearing upon the subject. One delegate spoke for twenty minutes, and when about taking his seat was asked by Governor Curtin if he would be so good as to inform the Convention whether he was for or against the section.

Mr. Gowen believed with Mr. White (Allegheny) that there was to much overthrowing and overturning of the old Constitution, which, in his estimation, was as perfect as that of any other State in the Union. If there had been four committees appointed to report amendments to the present Constitution on the purity of election, the increase of the judiciary, special legislation and the prevention of discrimination by corporations, the work of the Convention would have been done to the satisfaction of the people of this Commonwealth.

The question was discussed further, and the hour of recess having arrived, the Committee rose, with leave to sit this afternoon.

Mr. Armstrong read a dispatch from Mr. Bartholomew, asking that his resignation be withdrawn.

On motion the request was unanimously granted.

Friday's Proceedings—The Article on Railroads Passed to a Second Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1873.

Friday the Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock A. M., Wm. M. Meredith, President, in the chair, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Broomall in the chair, and had under consideration the article on railroads and canals.

The section under discussion made all railroad and canal companies liable for consequential damages resulting from the construction or enlargement of their works, the said damages to be paid or secured to be paid before the injury is done.

Mr. Meredith said that all corporations should be included in the section, and that it was evidently not consequential damages that the convention desired to allow, but simply that damages shall be paid to those whose property is injured, as well if not taken as if taken. We do not want to overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court, but to extend the jurisdiction of these cases.

Mr. Gowen offered an amendment embodying the idea suggested by Mr. Meredith.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance moved to amend, adding the word "use" of the works of a corporation.

The Committee then arose, and Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Accounts, reported bills to the amount of $1,204 13, the items being for gas fixtures, furniture, the Hopkins memorial, the gas bill, stationery, &c. The Committee state in the report that some of the items should have been paid by the city under the terms of the invitation to the Convention to meet here. Annexed thereto was a resolution ordering the payment of the bills and the drawing of a warrant for $3,000 for the payment of employes. The resolutions were agreed to and the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention upon reassembling rejected in Committee of the Whole the section which requires the fencing in of all railroads passing through improved lands. The next section gave to every borough or city the power to regulate the grade of railroads, and the rate of speed of railroad trains within its limits. It was disagreed to.

The following substitute for the next section was agreed to without debate:

"No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township, without the consent of its local authorities."

The next section, which provided that no railroad or canal company should have any beneficial legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article, led to a long discussion.

It was then agreed to—yeas, 46; nays, 12

The next section gives to the Secretary of Internal Affairs the powers heretofore held by the auditor General, requires annual reports to be made, and gives the Secretary the power to enforce the laws regulating railway companies. It was agreed to without debate.

A new section proposed by Mr. Kaine, was adopted without debate. It provides that all railroad and canal companies shall have the right to connect with others, and to pass cars, empty or loaded, ever each others roads, free from discrimination in rates or charges, and without delay or hindrance.

The article having been completed, the committee arose and reported it to be transcribed for second reading.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Cavalry Make a Circuit of the Lava Bed Without Being Fired Upon—Donald McKay Reports Forty Modocs Encamped Four Miles From the Battle Field—How Schonchin was Killed—A General Border War is Feared, Owing to Bad Faith With the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night, news from the Lava Bed April 24, nothing particularly interesting. Col. Perry's cavalry returned from a scout unattacked. He is convinced no Indians have left the Lava Bed. Donald McKay reports forty Modocs encamped in the big caves four miles south east from the first battle field. The Modocs will be compelled to come out for water. McKays Indians posted on picket thought desperate fighting will be required to dislodge the Modocs. The captured squaws say that during the first fight an Indian picked up a shell and chewed the fuse, when it exploded, blowing his head off, cutting John Schonchin in two, and kill another. A general border war is feared, owing to the bad faith with the Indians on the reservations and the encouragement received so far from the example of the Modocs.

Meacham is recovering. He left the hospital for Ferran's Ranch, on Klamath Lake.

LATER—Donald McKay, just returned from camp, says that the Modocs have left the lava beds. No fighting since.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka, just received, says the men have gone to the lava beds to bring away the body of Lieutenant Sherwood. It will be sent east. Neither the cavalry nor the Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs or their scouts at first, but the Warm Spring Indians finally found the Modocs retreat. McKay crawled upon them and counted forty, including squaws, but did not deem it expedient to make an attack. The Warm Springs and troops expected to attack the Modocs on the night of the 23d. In the first day's battle Bogus Charley and Hooker Jim were wounded.

KING COTTON.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1873.

	Bales.
Net receipts for all U. S. ports during the week	46,633
Last year	25,204
Total to date	3,501,504
Last year	2,579,192
Exports for week	65,229
Last year	26,315
Total to date	2,032,700
Last year	1,729,477
Stock at all United States ports	454,846
Last year	296,695
Stock at all interior towns	84,133
Last year	39,160
Stock at Liverpool	692,000
Last year	782,000
Stock, American, afloat for Great Britain	226,000
Last year	202,000

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Overthrow of the Permanent Commission.

MADRID, April 24.—A special to the New York *Herald* says: There was a definite division of the political elements, each taking sides for and against the permanent commission by which the body of the assembly hoped to continue the ministry. Serrano apparently hoped to determine the balance against the Ministry by a coupe de et al. through military demonstration, and a pronunciamento in favor of the party of order and against the dissolution of the permanent commission. His plan failed, because at the critical moment the soldiers fraternized with the people, and volunteers proved faint hearted, and disorders began on Wednesday night. Contreras lately Captain Genaral of Catalonia was fired at near Plazo Toras, by the volunteers, who had taken arms in defence of the permanent commission, and held the Bull Ring. At 9 P. M., six batteries of artilleries and a mitrailleuse were turned on the position held by these volunteers, and they were summoned to surrender, which they did at midnight. The Ministry in council recognising that permanent commission was a source of reactionary agitation, called upon the commission to dissolve willingly or be dissolved forcibly, and decreed its dissolution and disarmed it defenders. The Reds becoming violent forced their way into the presence of commission but the members of the Ministry personally protected the Commissioners from obnoxious individuals. The Reds have posted themselves at every street corner, holding possession of the city. It is variously reported that Serrano has been thrown into prison and that he has left the city.

Conscription in Spain.

MADRID, April 24.—Castellar has induced his colleagues to order enrollment in the army of near twenty years of age throughout Spain.

The Portugal and Brazil Telegraph Company.

LISBON, April 24.—The directors of the Portugal and Brazil Telegraph Company to-day presented the King with a map in an elegant casket of the bed of the Atlantic over which the cable is to be laid, with specimens of the cable selected. The section to extend between the Portuguese coast and Maderia will be completed by the manufacturers in June.

The Tramway between Lisbon and Cintra will be opened to public travel this week.

Don Alphonso and Staff Cross into France—Carlists Defeats, &c.

MADRID, April 26.—The official *Gazette* announces that Don Alphonso brother of Don Carlos accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss in wounded was over one hundred men.

Rumors of a modification of the ministry are current. It is said that the present government with the exception of Figueras, Pi Y. Margall and Castelar will retire, and Contreras, Estebanez, Garcia, Lopez and Rispa, or other advanced Federalists will succeed the retiring members.

Citizens of Invaded Districts Ordered to Return to the Cities.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finance announced that arrangements had been made for the payment of treasurrp bills due at the end of May, one-third in specia and two-thirds in acceptances, payable one month from date. The band commanded by the famous Chief Saballs has been routed and its leader disappeared. Capt. Gen. Velarde has ordered the inhabitants of the country districts invaded by Carlists to abandon their farms and houses and retire into the cities with all the provisions they can carry.

(Herald Cable Special.)

Threatened Massacre in Madrid.

MADRID, April 27.—The Ultras demand the establishment of the Commune and are engaged in hunting down members of the Permanent Commission. Sagasia was surrounded in the street by armed men, the leader bearing a Phrygian cap on his bayonet. Secerra Avas was arrested in the house of Serrano's mother. Figuerola was imprisoned yesterday. The increasing fury of the ultras must necessarily lead to a massacre, as the monarchial volunteers are dispersed to fight against the execution of the decree for disarming them.

RUSSIA.

Arrival of the German Emperor.

ST PETERSBURGH, April 27.—The German Emperor arrived in this city to-day and was received with extraordinary honors. He was met at Getschina, thirty miles hence, by the Czar and by the Grand Duke, who accompanied him to the city. The two Emperors made their entrance in presence of immense crowds of people who manifested the greatest enthusiasm. Emperor William then reviewed the regiments of which he is Honorary Colonel and was then conducted to Winter Palace where he was formally received by Court with most imposing ceremonies. The Czar presented to him his portrait, a sword of honor, the Cross of St. George, the Iron Cross for merit with an additional inscription "for valor," and an inkstand and vases in lapis lazuli.

HALIFAX.

Arrival of Capt. Williams—Two More Bodies Recovered from the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, April 25.—Captain Williams arrived to-day from the wreck of the Atlantic. Divers have resumed operations and recovered some of the cargo, and the bodies of two steerage passengers in a good state of preservation. Wreckers are preparing to blow a hole in the upper side of the ship.

CUBA.

Educational—Insurgents Burn a Town.

HAVANA, April 26.—The *Tribuno* yesterday attacked the presentsystem of education in Havana, and the *Junta*, which has embargoed the property of the Cubans says it will give their name. The above journals also advise the people to abstain from playing in the Havana lottery.

General Riquelme had been ordered to return to Spain. The Havana journals confirm the burning of Aura, and the killing of some of the inhabitants by the insurgents.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Commissioners Scandal.

(Herald Special.)

VIENNA, April 27.—There is much excitement here over the suspension of corruptly appointed Commissioners. There is a report that the Assistant of Head Commissioners borrowed money of a man who obtained a refreshment contract and operated it with others in a similar way. The new men are already at their duties, and are socially of better position.

HOLLAND,

Steamers Sent to Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra and to co-operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Aecheenese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of amunition and arms for the troops.

ENGLAND.

Prosecution of the Carlist Committee.

LONDON, April 26.—Some of the London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist committee in this city who are collecting funds for Don Carlos as it is claimed is in violation of international law.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The manufacturing city of Joachimethal, in the mountains of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of five hundred and eighty-six houses in the city, four hundred and fifty were completely burned. A magnificent church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, fell a prey to the flames, as did also the valuable paintings by Lucas Cranoch and Albert Durer.

Robert P. Blakeley, in the Tombs on a charge of murder, attempted suicide this morning by severing arteries in his arm. He is now in irons.

Judge Blatchford to-day dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Carl Vogt, and remanded him for examination.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted yesterday and made returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, in the case of C. G. Hampton, arrested on the charge of stealing a one thousand dollar bond of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from the Safe Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. The Court of Oyer and Terminer not being in session, the prisoner was brought before Judge Barrett, who directed the case to be brought before Judge Brady on Monday. Hampton was in charge of keeper Daly while in court. Deputy Sheriffs Gale and Erb, having a requisition from Governor Dix to bring Hampton to Pennsylvania, attempted to take him from Daly. The latter resisted, and to prevent a disturbance in court, the deputy sheriffs were ejected. As Daly was leaving with his prisoner, Gale and Erb again attempted to obtain his custody, but were foiled, and Hampton was safely lodged in the Tombs.

A dispatch from San Fraancisco says that Generals Davis and Hardee left this morning for the seat of the Modoc war.

The officers of the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad state that the corporation has been reorganized with a view to prosecuting the enterprise, and the capital is to be increased to five millions of dollars. An agent is now in Europe negotiating for the sale of securities. The road will be a competing line with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on the west shore of the Hudson river.

Rumors prevail that the Erie Investigation Committee will present a bill to the Legislature prohibiting the formation of any close relations between the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads. The Erie Railroad will not object, it is said, if the application of the bill is made general.

A private cable dispatch states that Bischoffsheim has had a quarrel with the Erie managers, and has given orders to sell his stock on both sides of the Atlantic.

At the coroner's inquest last evening, Mrs. Hennessy, who murdered her two children on Wednesday, said that "God and his angels in a vision told her to kill her children."

Bank Investigation—The Cashier in Jail.

The investigation made by the Clearing House committee show that the capital of the Atlantic Bank has been impaired five hundred thousand dollars. Taintor admits he used four hundred thousand in stock speculations chiefly. Pacific Mail Bank will pay to depositors fifty cents a dollar. Tainter is now in Ludlow street jail.

The Atlantic National Bank.

F. L. Taintor cashier of the Atlantic National Bank is reported to have confessed himself defaulter in $400,000. The bank is said to be temporarily suspended.

Rumors began to circulate at Wall street soon after noon concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank No 17 Nassau street. The bank was originally started twenty years ago as a State Institution, but changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The Capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after its opening by the deprecation of securities which it held as collateral for loans and which were not redeemed; consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the clearing house, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the clearing house officials had not regarded the bank as strong they were not prepared for the disclosures which took place about one o'clock, when F. L. Taintor, the cashier, stepped in and after asking for Mr. Tappan, chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, anounced that the bank was insolvent and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000 which he had taken from the funds, and lost in stock speculations. Tappan who is president of Gallatin National Bank was perfectly astounded at the revelation and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs, on the part of the Clearing House Committee, which is authorized to take such a course for the protection of the banks and the public. Taintor the cashier told Tappan he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the banks embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise a cry for their money. One customer who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:30 gained an entrance and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the thieving of the men who took the money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent. But with that and one or two other trifling exceptions the affair passed off very quietly. The directors, who were to have made an examination in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end under difficult auspices, merely stood around seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the bank's insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash. The examining committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hays, Hunter and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out those bad, and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets.

While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant upon which to hold Taintor, who was actively assisting the Committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Purvis arrived about five o'clock in the Bank and awaited orders from the examiners when to make the arrest. At about seven o'clock the work was finished and it was found that the deficit, independent of capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000. About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of the losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that besides using the funds of the bank, for purposes of speculation, he had also spouted $162,000 of private securities, left for safe keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in the drawer representing $75,000 of gold assets. The *Times* goes on to say the money and securities of the establishment have been effectually cleaned out and that the drawers and pigeon holes in the safe used for their accommodation, were almost empty, so the examining committee found their labors comparatively light, and so long as the concern had gone to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among depositors the State figures to the amount of $30,000 which had been placed there, having been derived from tolls. The Western Union telegraph company kept an account averaging about $15,000. At the time of the failure the total amount of deposits, as computed by the examining committee was $516,000. It was thought that the depositors, out of the assets of the bank will realize about fifty per cent. of their money, and if the stockholders can stand an assessment, for which they are liable, the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Three River Pirates

Late last night went on board a bark lying at Fourth street, East river, and clubbed a watchman into insensibility, and then rifled the cabin. About the same hour a kindling wood factory at avenue B and Eighteenth street was broken into and the watchman bound and gagged. While the thieves were operating on the safe, a confederate on guard announced the approach of the police.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied motion for the reduction of bail in the case of Ex Senator Graham in Ludlow street jail awaiting trial on the charge of having while President of the Wallkill New York National Bank embezzled part of its funds.

Edward Corrighan has been arrested on a charge of being the person who in August last threw a stone through the window of the saloon of one Fritz, on West Fifty-second street, killing the daughter of the latter.

The coroner has ordered the arrest of sergeant Westerman and officer McDonnell on the charge of fatally clubbing Wm. Rehlsen.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Ship Owners and Ship Masters' Association propose, in view of the arrests last night, to see how far the organized bands of the Sailor Boarding House keepers may interfere with the commerce of the port. These keepers and their runners have been bold of late. They have prevented from shipping before the Commissioner as requested by law, and even insist that the advance money shall be paid within twenty-four hours after the men have been put on board, and that others, without the seaman's signature to the note. They also seek to prevent men from shipping that they may break down the law, and for that purpose have a committee in the neighborhood of the Commissioner's office, frightening off seamen, and if a seaman does get into the office he is frequently followed there and openly threatened with violence if he ships in any manner or on terms other than the boarding house keepers dictate. A number of vessels with their cargoes on board have been detained for days waiting on a crew.

Knives for the Indians.

The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for one thousand five hundred and three dozen butcher knives and one hundred and twenty skinning knives, among other articles to be furnished the Indians.

Wall street gossip intimates that if the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads cannot be consolidated, close working or running arraugements on a *pro rata* basis will be established between them. It is also said that Gould, Bischoffsheim and Goldsmids have opened the regular Erie campaign, Gould having gone short of stock on sales to the latter who are long. The campaign is to be still further enlivened, according to the same authority, by a war to be waged by Bischoffsheim, Erie's London banker, on President Watson.

Twenty-seven delegates, from various trades unions in the United States, met in secret session last evening, and after discussion resolved to postpone any attempt to enforce the eight hour rule till 1874.

Employees of the United States Watch Co., Strik

NEW YORK, April 26.—The employees of the United States Watch Company at West End, Jersey City have struck, it is said in consequence of non payment of wages for the past month due Friday last, and the irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employees number about two hundred and fifty men and woman.

Early this evening Seraphia Serpa and Manuel Mantilla, Cubans residing in Brooklyn quarrelled in a saloon in Maiden Lane and Serpa shot Mantilla in the head inflicting a dangerous wound.

Carl Schurz off for Europe—arrival of Baggage from the Wreck of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Carl Schurz sailed for Europe to-day.

A portion of cargo and baggage of passgers steamship Atlantic landed here this afternoon. May 16th is the day fixed for opening the State Canals.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Mrs. C. A. Hickey, at Newport.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Mrs. C. A. Hickey, formerly the wife of Judge W. T. Barry, Postmaster General under President Jackson's administration, died at Newport, Kentucky, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of Le Roy Swift for Robbery—Failure in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—It has been ascertained that Le Roy Swift, who robbed Ruddell Johnson of four thousand dollars worth of jewellry night before last, on the Pacific Railroad between here and Kansas City, is not, or has not been in the employ of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., of New York, as represented by him. He is no doubt an expert thief, who followed Johnson, waiting for an opportunity. He is about thirty-three years old, five feet ten inches high, slimly built, brown hair, sandy whiskers and moustache.

The failure of James A. Ward, pork packer, of Kansas City, is announced.

The inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary have been notified of an application for an injunction to restrain them from leasing the convict labor of that prison, as provided by an act of the Legislature last winter.

CRIME.

A Roustabout Assaults a Mate, Who Dies from His Injuries.

CAIRO, April 26.—Bill Brown, alias Campbell, the negro roustabout who assaulted Thomas Doyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower, on Thursday night, was arrested to-day on the strength of a telegram from Memphis announcing the death of Doyle from his injuries. Brown acknowledges making the assault, and says that it was in revenge for a blow given him by Doyle three weeks ago.

Two Verdicts of Acquittal.

The trial of Heffman for the murder of Tubbs, in this county, resulted last night in his acquittal.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Corry Walters, who killed Spike Meiler in Bachman's saloon last summer, was acquitted to-day.

Mrs. Wharton's Case Let Drop.

BALTIMORE, 26.—At Annapolis, this morning, in the case of Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a *stet* was entered by the Prosecuting Attorney, thus ending the Wharton trial.

WAIFS.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The store of Mr. Baldwin, at Bardstown, Kentucky, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is twenty thousand dollars.

ALBANY, April 25.—The canal commissioners have designated the 15th of May as the time when navigation on the canals will be resumed. The Oswego canal which has been damaged is excepted.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 25.—Ex-Governor William Pickering died at the residence of his son, Richard Pickering, in Elwards county, Illinois, on Tuesday. He was one of the oldest residents and most influential citizens of the State.

The New York Legislature to-day elected Martin J. Townsend Regent of the University in place of John A. Griswold, deceased; and the Senate passed a bill providing for submitting to the people the question—"Shall the office of Judges of the State be hereafter filled by appointment?"

TRENTON, April 25.—The Brower branch of heirs to the Holland estate, worth $40,000,000, had a well attended meeting to-day, J. R. Brower, of Minnesota, presided. The reports from the agent now in Holland and the lawyers gave the heirs reason to hope they would soon enter into possession of the great estate.

PORTLAND, Me., 25.—Two laborers at the alms house, named Michael Sullivan and John Warren, quarrelled this morning about a woman. The former was killed by a blow from the fist of the latter. Warren is 55 years of age, and has a wife in the State prison. Sullivan is 60 years of age and leaves a wife and child in the alms house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—There is reason to fear that Colin C. McPherson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., perished in the disaster at Richmond switch, as he was expected to attend the Conference of the latter day Saints, and left home but did not arrive here. The bridge where the accident occurred was built in 1834 or 1835. The wood work of the bridge was renewed three or four years ago.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The evening telegraph reports the arrest of Harrison Gramlie, a banker, on a charge of embezzling twenty-one hundred dollars' worth of stocks belonging to a merchant. The hearing was postponed until Saturday next. Rumors are afloat of his large indebtedness and small assets arising from speculation in stocks and real estate.

At the election of the Chamber of Commerce to day C. J. Hoffman was re-elected President.

BUFFALO, April 24.—The directors of the Buffalo Driving Park have agreed on the following programme for the Summer meeting, commencing August 5th. The premiums are the largest ever offered in the United States, being $70,000, exceeding those of last year by $10,000. 2:45 horses, $2,000; 2:40 horses, $4,000; 2:34 horses, $4,000; 2:30 horses, $10,000; 2:27 horses, 2:24 horses, 10,000; 2:21 horses $20,000; free to all, $7,500; four year olds, $1,000; five year olds, $1,500. Entries close Saturday, July 26th. Premiums will be awarded in accordance with rule 36 of the National Association.

CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—The Cleveland club has just announced its programme for its summer races, to begin July 29th, and continue four days. The premiums aggregate $20,000, and are divided into elev n purses as follows: $2,500 for 2:34 horses, $3,000 for 1:27 horses, $5,300 for 2:21 horses, $1 500 for 2:45 horses, $5,000 for 2:24 horses, $3,000 for 2:30 horses, $2,000 for 2:40 horses, and $6,000 free to all. There will be three running races, the purses being $300, $500 and $700. The premiums will be awarded according to rule 36 of the Nrtional Assembly. Entries will close July 20th, at 9 P. M., at Secretary Sam Briggs' office, No. 89 Seneca street.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A letter from Boston says by the opening of the Hosiac Tunnel and the consolidation of the railroad interests, Boston hopes to share in the Western trade, which is to undergo great and rapid developements. Boston expects to become the grand grain depot through the new railroads. Harbor and dock improvements, and arrangements for the rapid transportment of goods are commercial expedients Cora is now much needed for the rapidly increasing Western trade. Four Western connecting lines are projected, and a connection with Oswego is proposed to secure the lake trade. Chicago will be brought within 924 miles of Boston while it is 1,018 miles from New York. The difference in favor of New York to Oswego is twenty-two and a half miles, but Boston is two hundred miles nearer to Europe. Now Boston gets the sifting of the Western trade, but hopes soon to get the bulk of it, and to make producers seek the New England Market.

THE SALTSBURG TRAGEDY.

Arrest of the Supposed Criminals.

Information for Murder Made Against Them—Committed to Jail for a Hearing—A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Against Them—The Scene of the Crime—Intense Excitement in the Community—Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Victim—The Verdict.

Tuesday's POST gave a reliable version of the horrible tragedy perpetrated on Monday afternoon at Saltsburg, a town near the Connellsville Railroad between Port Perry and McKeesport.

THE CRIME

was of the most atrocious character, evincing such malignant fiendishness in its execution as to throw the whole community into a state of intense feeling. A little girl, Eliza Mess, who had been sent by her adopted mother on an errand to a store but a few minute's walk from home, was missed, and subsequently found insensible, dying, with deep gashes on the head and marks of hellish mutilations about her person, proving beyond a doubt that she had been ravished, and then beaten to death by the fiend or fiends concerned in the brutal deed.

SUSPICION

at once pointed to two men, painters by occupation, supposed to be Swedes, one of whom gave his name as Pohle. They were tracked to this city, and detectives placed on their trail. About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Lyons, a painter doing business on Fifth avenue, called at the Mayor's office and stated that Pohle had called at his shop about six o'clock on Monday evening, and wanted to purchase some card board for window signs. He had stated that he had been working at Cumberland, but had been on a tramp from that place to this city, having arrived that afternoon. Mr. Lyons further stated that Pohle had worked for him about two years since, and that he was of dissolute habits. He stated further that Pohle said he boarded at a house on Penn avenue, near Twentieth street. With these additional clues the detectives redoubled their efforts.

THE ARREST.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning Officer James Dean and Andrew Kennedy were walking up Penn street, and when near the corner of Twelfth street they saw two men standing there who closely answered the description of the parties suspected of the murder. They at once decided to arrest the parties on suspicion, but before they reached them they separated, and started off in different directions. The officers overtook them, however, and quietly announced to them that they were under arrest, and that they must accompany them to the Mayor's office. The accused made no resistance, and soon reached the office.

THE INFORMATIONS—THE PRISONERS.

The news of the arrest spread with astonishing rapidity, and in a moment or two the office was crowded with excited people anxious to get a sight of the supposed perpetrators of the brutal crime. The prisoners were finally taken into the Mayor's private office, where they were detained until an information was made against them by officer Dean on information received. They gave their names as Pohle and Hyndeman, and claimed to be painters. Pohle is a good looking man, rather tall and slender, a Swede by birth, and apparently about thirty-five years of age. He has thin brown hair, and wears moustache and goatee. He was dressed in a dark blue coat. He has a good forehead, and has full or pop eyes, which at times seem to be "crossed." Hyndeman is rather small in stature, heavy build, has long black hair inclined to be curly, and has black moustaches and chin whiskers. He had on a short gray overcoat which gave evidence of hard usage, and was by no means tidy in his appearance.

LODGED IN JAIL.

As soon as the informations had been made and commitments prepared the prisoners were committed to jail until next Friday morning for a hearing. The Mayor detailed twelve policemen to escort the prisoners to jail, as a precaution against any demonstrations which might be made.

Both Pohle and Hyndeman assever their innocence, but are evidently alarmed at the rapidly increasing manifestations of their guilt.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday morning Coroner West proceeded to Saltsburg, and empaneling a jury, examined the following witnesses:

Mrs. Elizabeth Kline, sworn—Was no relation to the deceased; her full name was Eliza Mess; she was thirteen years old; we lived together in one house when her mother died, and she asked me to take her, and I did; she was then seven years old; her father lives in Youngstown, Ohio; his name is George Mess; she left home yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock; I sent her to Mr. Shark's store, at Saltsburg station; I thought she would be here before twelve, but she did not come, and I became uneasy, and at half-past twelve went to look for her; I found her on the top of the hill, in the woods near the footpath; she was lying on her back, with her hands by her side and her dress up to her knees; she was still moving back and forward—writhing in agony; took her head in my lap and called her name several times, but she gave no signs of answering; could see no one near, and had to go a little piece to the brow of the hill and call to some men below the railroad for help; saw no one around, and met nobody, this was about one o'clock; she went to the store every week by this path; she never told me of having met any person before, or of being afraid, she never was allowed to have company; was too badley scared to notice any footprints; she never spoke a word, anddied about three o'clock.

Charles Swank sworn—Was employed loading coke into barges opposite the grove; saw the carpenters running up the hill, and my partner suggested something was wrong; I answered, a woman is calling for assistance; she called that a murder had been committed; and I said some men had stopped a woman, and we ran up; arriving there saw Mrs. Kline raising the girl's head off the ground; Mrs. Kline asked us to carry her home, and with the help of the others, we carried her to Mr. Auberle's the nearest house; before I learned of the murder saw two men passing down the railroad; they were talking pretty loud at the time and I looked to see who they were; they were suspicious looking characters, and by their talk took them to be Germans or Swedes; the tallest man wore a black coat and a white slouch hat; the other had on a gray roundabout; had never seen them before; they could not see me as I was working inside of a car; the smallest man was a little lame; when I came up to the body I found two stones—one of which was exhibted; it had blood on and some few hairs; there was also a piece of fence rail about three feet and a half long lying by broken in two; at the break there was blood on it; the stone exhibited weighed between three and four pound and the other about five; these two stones were lying alongside of her head; the stones had all been moved; saw no tracks, as I was too much excited; the fence rail was lying at her side near her feet; it was after ten o'clock when I noticed the men pass down the railroad.

Mrs. Kline, recalled—When I found her, her bucket was beside her, splashed with blood and her basket laid on its side. Nothing was disturbed.

Other witnesses were examined, whose testimony, without evoking any new points, fully corroborated important portions of the statements above given.

Dr. J. C. Maggin, sworn—Am a practicing physician, and have been for over thirty years; shortly before one o'clock was called to see deceased at the house of Mr. Auberie; have known deceased since she was born; she was insensible, and upon examination found serious wounds on her head, and sent for Dr. Vankirk; we knew she would die; on the left temple I found a bruise such as would be made by a fist or stick of wood, such as the decayed fence rail we had seen in the woods; her skull is fractured in two places just above the forehead, near the frontal bone; the wounds showed that a heavy weapon had been used; there are nine scalp wounds upon her head, and some of them are quite large; think they were made by this stone, which weighs perhaps ten pounds; considerable of her hair stuck to this stone; there are three points or angles on the stone, and the wounds correspond therewith; these wounds caused death.

THE VERDICT.

This closed the evidence and the jury after some deliberation returned a verdict "that the deceased came to her death by wounds inflicted on her head by the hands of a person or persons unknown to this jury.

Mr. Swark, one of the witnesses at the inquest, subsequently came to this city on learning of the arrest of the suspected parties. He was ushered to the cell of Pohle and Hyndman, and at once identified them as the strangers who had passed down the track shortly before the murder was discovered.

THE VICTIM.

Eliza Ness, the victim of this terrible tragedy, was about fourteen years of age, and, as already stated, an adopted daughter of Mr. Chris. Kline. Her father's name is Ness, and he is said to reside in Ohio, while her mother is dead. Lizzie, who was raised in Saltsburg, and well known there, was a bright, intelligent and pleasant girl, and was much thought of by all her acquaintances. Mr. Kline about a year ago, secured a home of his own on the hill back of Saltsburg, and Lizzie was a regular weekly attendant at the store of Mr. J. A. Shanks, where she purchased the provisions for the family. She was last seen before the murder at about ten o'clock, when she parted with some friends, and by the usual path over the hill started.

Lizzie, as she was familiarly called, was a well developed girl for one of her age, and was short, thick set and very robust. She had very winning ways, and had friends all through the township of North Versailles, where the tragedy occurred. She was of very modest mien, and almost afraid to look at a man. She did not possess a handsome face, but had a pleasant countenance. She wore a faded calico dress and a little sun bonnet, and her arms were bare above the elbow.

THE GROUNDS OF SUSPICION

against the accused are thus far based entirely on circumstantial evidence, but the detectives are busily at work and it is expected that other evidence will be developed between this time and the hearing. The crime is of such a shocking character that no effort should be spared to bring the guilty parties to justice.

INCIDENTS.

Officers Kennedy and Dean, who arrested the supposed murderers, accompanied by Detective Wilmot, visited the scene of the tragedy, and fitted the shoes of the prisoners to the tracks in the earth, where the struggle occurred. The correspondence was perfect. Even the buttons found near the body of the murdered girl corresponds with others on the pantaloons of Pohle.

When the prisoners arrived in this city on Monday night, they did not go at once to their boarding house, it has been discovered but loitered around the Connellsville depot from six until ten o'clock at night, and then, taking a the direct route along Grant street, were noticed going up Wylie avenue and down Washington street to Twelfth.

No less than eight individuals were arrested yesterday on suspicion, four in this city, three in Allegheny and one on the South Side. All except Phole and Wynderman were discharged.

There are various theories as to the murder, but the facts developed at the inquest, and the others already published are the only ones that deserve serious consideration.

THE WEEK'S DEATH RECORD.

Reports of the Physicians to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Boards of Health.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Pittsburgh Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week just ended as follows: Males 32; females, 44; white, 74; colored 2; total, 76. The diseases were as follows: Consumption, 9; cerebro spinal meningitis, typhoid fever and pneumonia, each 4; drowning, debility, heart disease, inanition, metro peritonitis, and peritonitis, each 3; cerebritis, convulsions, diarrhœa, acute interitis, scarlet fever, acute meningitis, and subacute meningitis, each 2; railroad accident, asphyxia, atelectasis, congestion of brain, softening of brain, capiliary bronchitis, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of liver, chronic dysentery, sporadic dysentery, emphysema, erysiphelas, catarrh fever, old age, noroid tumor, rachitis, small pox, tetanus, and unknown, each 1. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 24; from 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 4; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 18; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 1: 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90 1.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the past week reduces the number of deaths during the week to 26. Of this number all were white—being 17 males, and 9 females. The diseases were as follows: Unknown 1; spasms, 3; cancer on stomach, 2; consumption, 7; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 1; still born, 3; typhoid fever, 2; cancer on throat, dropsy, whooping cough, old age, convulsions, cerebro spinal meningitis and inflammation of lungs, each 1. Of the above there were under 1 year of age, 5; from 1 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 5; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 70 to 80, 1, and from 70 to 80, 2.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117½
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117½
United States 6s (Coupons)	120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	120⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117½
United States 5-20s, 1867	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅝
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113¼
Currency Sixes	115
New 5 Per Cents	115¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

REMARKS—The demand for certain leading articles is steadily improving, and taken as a whole, the feeling is decidedly better. The weather continues very changeable. Our rivers are in fair navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. Flour—The market was firmer with an improved demand, although there is yet ample room for further improvement; the receipts are on the increas; the millers still complain of the high prices of wheat as compared with flour. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues; holders are jubilant over the situation; the firmness seems to be general in the leading cities; the cause is attributed to the demand for export. Seeds—Market firm with a good demand; prices have an upward tendency; the advance before noted has been maintained; the stock in first hands is not large. Butter—We can report a good demand for choice roll for family use; the demand for other kinds was dull of sale. Apples—We can report an active demand for good sound apples; prices have advanced a shade; the market was fully supplied.

The following are the receipts for the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	900
Apples, bbls	200
Oats, sks	1,039
Butter, pks	30
Barley, sks	1,020
Cheese, bxs	183
Wheat, sks	1,116
Rye, sks	176

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market is unchanged as relates to either prices or demand. The leading dealers have a fair supply on hand. The current rates for good sound apples are $2a2 50a3 per bbl, as per quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In good demand. This will be the case so long as roll butter maintains its present prices. We quote at 45a50a55c.

ASHES—We have no change to note. The demand was fair and sales regular at the following rates: Soda ash, common 4¾a4¾c, refined 6a6¼c; pots 9a9¼c; pearl 11a11¾c; nitrate soda 4¾a5c; black lead 5½a6c per lb.

ALE—The market continues in good supply. Prices for some time past have been uniform. Porter $10 per bbl; X ale $8a9; XX ale $10; India ale $11 per bbl; half bbls in proportion.

BUTTER—We have not a single alteration to make in regard to this article. For choice roll there was a good demand at 36a38a40c, the latter for gilt edged; common and mixed lots are dull, and hard to dispose of.

BEANS—The market was devoid of animation. We can report sales at $2 50a2 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 33a35c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Is selling all the way from 3½a7c per lb, a pretty wide range of prices, but not more so than the quality.

COUNTRY BACON—The bussness we have before noted has been maintained. The present rates are, hams, 10a12c; rib sides, 7a7½c; clear do, 8a9c; shoulders, 6a7c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active; we quote as follows: new Ohio dairy 12a12½c; new Ohio factory 14a14¼c; choice New York Goshen, old 16a16½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Prices continue to hold their own; we qute standard brands 15a16 per gal.

CRANBERRIES—In medium demand; Cultivated at $13a14; common $9a10 per bbl.

CEMENT—The supply was up with the demand; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Was fully up with the demand the rates are $7 50a8 00 per case.

CANNED GOODS—In good supply prices are unchanged.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches—halves 6½a7c; mixed 5a6c; peeled 16a17c. Apples dull at 3a5c. Blackberries 10a12c.

EGGS—Are selling at 14a15c per doz.

FLOUR—The market appears to be gaining strength; the current rates are as follows: Spring wheat $7 50a8; red winter wheat $8 50a9. Rye flour $5 50; the receipts are increasing.

GRAIN—The receipts have been unusually small, in fact barely worth noticing. Wheat—Red $1 80a1 85; white $1 90a1 95. Corn scarce and firm; we quote: shelled on track 52a53c bulk; 55c free in elevator; car 52a53c per bush; 55c sacked. Rye—Market quiet, unchanged, and held at 80a85c. Oats—Prices have further advanced, mixed 45a46c; prime white 47a48c. Barley firmer; spring 85a 90c; fall sold at 95ca$1 per bush.

HAY—The demand was fair and sales regular. We quote baled on wharf and from depot $25a28a30 per ton. Wagon lots $30a35a38 per ton.

HOMINY—The supply was fully up with the demand. We note sales at $4a4 25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—The receipts have been light. Prices, however, are without change. Bran 85a90c per cwt. Seconds 95a$1 00. Middlings $1a1 20 per cwt.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was firm with a good demand for the various kinds; we quote as follows: hams s c command 15c; plain 14½c; shoulders 10a10½c; plain 9c; breakfast bacon 12½a13c. Dried beef 18½a19c. Beef tongues $7 50 per doz. Rib sides 10c; short rib 10½c; clear 11c. Mess pork $18 50. Ham sausage 10c. Lard; tierces 10¼c; half bbls 11¼c; buckets 11¾c; refined for summer use 12a13c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Firm with light stocks to operate on; we quote sales at $1 30a1 35 per gal.

POTATOES—The receipts were large; prices weak and sales at 74a85c per bush.

SEEDS—Firm; clover $5 75a6; timothy $3 75a4 00; flax seed scarce; held at $2a2 05 per bush.

WHISKY—Steady; high wines 91a92c per gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

REMARKS—The firmness we have before noticed continues with a further advance established in the raw and manufactured article; the fact is the market throughout the entire oil regions was considerably excited. At Parker's the market opened with sales at $2 75 and closed with sales at $2 85, being an advance of 10c on the barrel.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Market firm with buyers more anxious to purchase; we note sales of 500 bbls, standard brands, 1st half of May at 16¾c the eastern market continues firm.

OIL BARRELS.

Dealers report the market steady and holders firm; sales of country at $1 95; city at $2 05a2 10.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—The *Courier* says: The petroleum market opened up quiet at all points and a shade weaker; on the Upper Road held at $2 65; at Oil City $2 75 bid; $2 80 asked; at Parker's very little oil was offered and the market closed quiet. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

700	bbls	spot	2 67½
500	do	do	2 67½
500	do	do	2 70
500	do	do	2 65

OIL CITY.

1,000	do	do	2 75
500	do	do	2 77½

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	do	2 67½

ROUSEVILLE, April 30.—The market was stronger with an upward tendency at $2 65a2 67½.

TIDIOUTE, April 30.—Market very firm with sales at $2 62½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 30.—Market firm at $2 70a2 75.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market firm at $2 85 bid with few sellers.

TITUSVILLE, April 28.—Market opened firm and unchanged with $2 70 asked for spot and $2 65 bid sellers' option; May and June $2 70 bid and $2 72½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19¾a20c
Crude	9¼c
Cases	25c
May	20¼c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

CATTLE.

The cattle receipts during the week have been heavy and the quality of the offerings were above the average; the market ruled moderately active; prices, however, have undergone scarcely any change; most of the sales made on Tuesday were to country dealers; eastern buyers were inclined to hold off, particularly New York and Philadelphia buyers, who were offering lower figures. Whether they succeed in carrying their point is altogether another matter. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 75a6 85
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 25a6 50
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair ..000	5 50a5 75
Common butchers' cattle	5 00a5 50
Bulls	3 00a4 50
Cows	3 50o5 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week until the time present time of writing have been light. The quality of the offerings were good. A number of sales were made as high as $6 35 for choice Philadelphia. The market is a little slow this afternoon, but the feeling is good and prices firm. The following are the figures at which the different grades are selling.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 30
Prime "	6 15a6 25
Prime Yorkers	6 00
Fair Yorkers	5 75a5 80

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week has been light so far. The market rules active at prices a shade higher than last week. The quality of the arrivals is only fair, with but few extra sheep offering; clipped stock is here in the largest proportion, and from this time on will take the place of wooled. Following are the current rates for the different grades:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs clipped			$5 80
" 95 lb	do	do	5 50a5 75
" 90 lb	do	do	5 25a5 50
" 85 lb	do	do	5 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, April 29, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Cattle Yards were large, being fully up with the wants of the trade. Independent of those that were received by rail the adjoining counties were fairly represented; among the buyers we noticed several from the East. Whilst the number offered was fully up to the usual standard, the same could not be said of the quality, as they were composed paincipally of the medium and common grades; as the eastern market for the past week was not to say a good one for purchases; the result was that they were disposed to take hold sparingly Prime shipping cattle were scarce.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stock cattle on sale this week was small. There is a good demand for thrifty stock steers of 900 to 1,500 lbs weight; and they find ready sale at prices ranging from $5 00 to 5 50 per cwt lbs.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500			$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,400 lbs	do		6 75a6 85
Extra 1,300			6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200			5 25a6 50
Prime 1,100			5 75a6 00
Fair 1,000			5 50a5 75
Stockers			5 00a5 50
Bulls			3 00a4 50

SHEEP.

The offerings were large, being fully up with the demand; the news from the New York and Philadelphia markets was unfavorable for holders; the market was but moderately active; the decline of ½ to ¼c at the East Liberty Yards had its effect on this market. The most of the sheep arriving are clipped stock. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra, Clipped	$5 75a6 00
Medium to good	5 25a5 50
Common	4 25a4 75
Wooled extra prime	6 25a7 50

HOGS.

The market was firm; the sales, however, were restricted to the local wants of the market; the present prices are considered a little steep; the market was firm with the demand fully up to the supply; prices may at any time go higher. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 25
Prime "	5 90a6 15
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 50a5 65

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Money more active and stringent at 7 per cent. gold to ⅝ per cent. per day, closing at the higher rate.

The express companies brought one million two hundred thousand in currency.

Sterling dull and heavy at 8⅝ for sixty days, and 9¼ for sight.

Gold firmer, rising from 16⅞ to 17¼, with small business.

Loans at 2a7 per cent.

Clearings $49,000.

Treasury disbursements $535,000.

Customs receipts 349,000.

Governments ¼ better, and firm.

State bonds dull; Tennessees rather lower.

Stocks alternately weak and strong, but the fluctuations were generally confined to narrow limits. Western Union active, and advanced from 84¼ to 85⅜, but receded under tight money to 84¾. Pacific Mail rose from 57 to 57¾, but closed at opening figures. Panama sold from 109 up to 112¼, closing at 110 bid. St. Paul ranged from 58¾ to 57⅞ to 58⅝ to 57 to 57⅝.

DRY GOODS.

Business was only moderately active today. The *Daily Bulletin* says there has been an unexpected break in the market for standard sheetings and fine brown cottons. Atlantic, Indian head, Appleton, Adriatic, Wachusett, Pepperell, Nashua, and Laconia O, have been reduced ½c; Pepperell wide sheetings are down 2½c; Andescoggin and Pepperell wide bleached sheetings are down 2½c; colored cottons active and steady; prints in fair request; dress goods ate quiet in first hands; woollens inactive; ribbons are selling very largely at auction, and are freely duplicated at prices offered; other foreign goods dull.

PRODUCE.

Cotton, very limited request and lower; middling; upland 9¼; sales futures 16,000 as follows: May 18⅝a18⅝; June 18¾a18 13-16; July 18 15-16a19; August 18⅞a19; September 18⅝a18¾. Flour quiet; receipts 14,000; superfine western and state $5 90a6 30, common to good $7 00a7 50; good to choice $7 65a8 25; extra Ohio $6 90a10 50; St. Louis $7 50a12 50. Rye flour firmer; $4 10a5 75. Cornmeal fair demand at $3 10a3 50, Whisky firmer at 91¼. Grain—Wheat lower; moderate export demand; receipts 35,000; No 2 spring, Chicago $1 63; white western $2 07 a2 15. Rye steady; western 98a$1 00. Barley dull; heavy western 85c. Clover seed quiet at $8 20a9. Timothy $4a4 10. Corn heavy and lower; old western mixed 68a69c; new afloat 71a72½c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 36,000; new mixed western 52a54c; new white 54a55½c. Eggs heavy; western 15¼a16c. Hay in fair request and steady. Hops held firmly at 35a50c for '72. Leather quiet at 28a 31c. Wool rather more steady; domestic fleece 45a48c. Coffee strong; rio 17a17¼c. Sugar active and strong; fair to good refining 7⅛a8c. Groceries quiet.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves to-day 138 cars, or 2,166 head. Market unsettled and decidedly weak at a decline of ⅛a¾ per pound. Dressed weights are about six dollars per head, and not a few droves were sold at less than first cost in Chicago. The highest prices for selected extra steers were 1,400 lbs average 13c to dress 58 lbs; gross cwt and good to prime lots 7¼a7½ cwt; net selling at 12a12½c; dress 57 pounds; extreme range for native steers, 10¾a13c. The market for sheep is very flat and the demand next to nothing; sheared sheep, 90 pounds average, could not be sold for more than 5¼a5½c; only 1 car load was sold up to noon.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Cotton dull; low middling at 16¾a16½c. Corn dull and nominal at 50a57c. Flour excited and prices higher at $8 25a7 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders at 7¾c; clear rib at 12½c; clear sides at 10¾c. Bulk meats in good demand at 9¾a10c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 78; No 2 $1 67. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 51a52c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum has an upward tendency; car lots 16½c; small lots 19½a20½c; Ohio State test 25a25½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton dull; low middling 17¾c; good ordinary 16c; receipts 1,250 bales; shipments 222 bales. Flour firm at $5 00a10 00. Corn, no salet. Oats, demand good at 44a45c. Corn meal dull at $2 50. Mess pork firm at $19 25a19 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 8½c; sides 10¼c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and lower; No 2 spring Chicago at $1 24; fresh sold at $1 25; seller May sold at $1 24a1 24¾; No 2 do at $1 15¾a1 16; rejected at 98c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed at 37½c cash; fresh at 37⅝c seller May, and 40c seller June. Oats in good demand at 30a32½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat irregular; No 1 white wabash $1 36. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 45c. Oats dull and prices declined; No 2 spot 40c; seller for June 41c. Clover seed $4 84.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 45a1 46. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

MARRIED.

CIER—SAWYER.—On Thursday evening, April 24th, 1873, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., President of Pittsburgh Female College, assisted by Rev. S. M. Vernon, Pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Mr. W. L. CIER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss LIZZIE J. SAWYER, of Marine, Illinois. No cards.

DIED.

SIMS—On Sunday, April 27th, at Letonia, Ohio, of acute bronchitis, WM. SIMS, in the 61st year of his age.

PORTER—On Monday morning, April 28th, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. E. PORTER, in her 75th year.

SEAVEY—On Monday, April 28th, Mrs. EMILY SEAVEY, in the 76th year of her age.

KIRKPATRICK—On Friday, 25th inst., at a quarter before twelve o'clock, JOHN FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Prop the Falling.

It is a great blessing to have by nature a strong constitution, but not more than one-half of the inhabitants of the civilized world are thus provided. Many constitutions are feeble to begin with, many others, originally vigorous, are crippled by over exertion, dissipation, unhealthy surroundings, grief, privation, or some other pretentious cause, before the prime of life is attained. But is this all ev without a remedy or a palliative? No constitutions can be replaced. Hundreds of thousands of instances might be adduced in which constitutional decay has been arrested by the continuous use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant. It is constitutional strength that enables one man to recover from a disease which would be mortal to another destitute of this element of resistance. Whenever a malady of any kind obtains a foothold in any part of the human body, and becomes a chronic fixture there, it is proof positive that the constitution has been mastered by the disease and urgently requires help. In such a case Hostetter's Bitters should be taken at least three times a day, until the natural powers of the system are recruited. Then the morbid principle which generated and feeds the complaint will have to succumb to the influence of animal vigor, aided by the toning, regulating, purifying operation of Bitters upon the organ or organs in which the ailment is located. There is nothing like this mighty tonic to "prop the failing."

My Kingdom for

A HORSE. What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breats, stings and bruises, the world has ver seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. apr10

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of treatment in lung diseases by some one who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as to afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city, is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature an i renews the life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps All communications confidential.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

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